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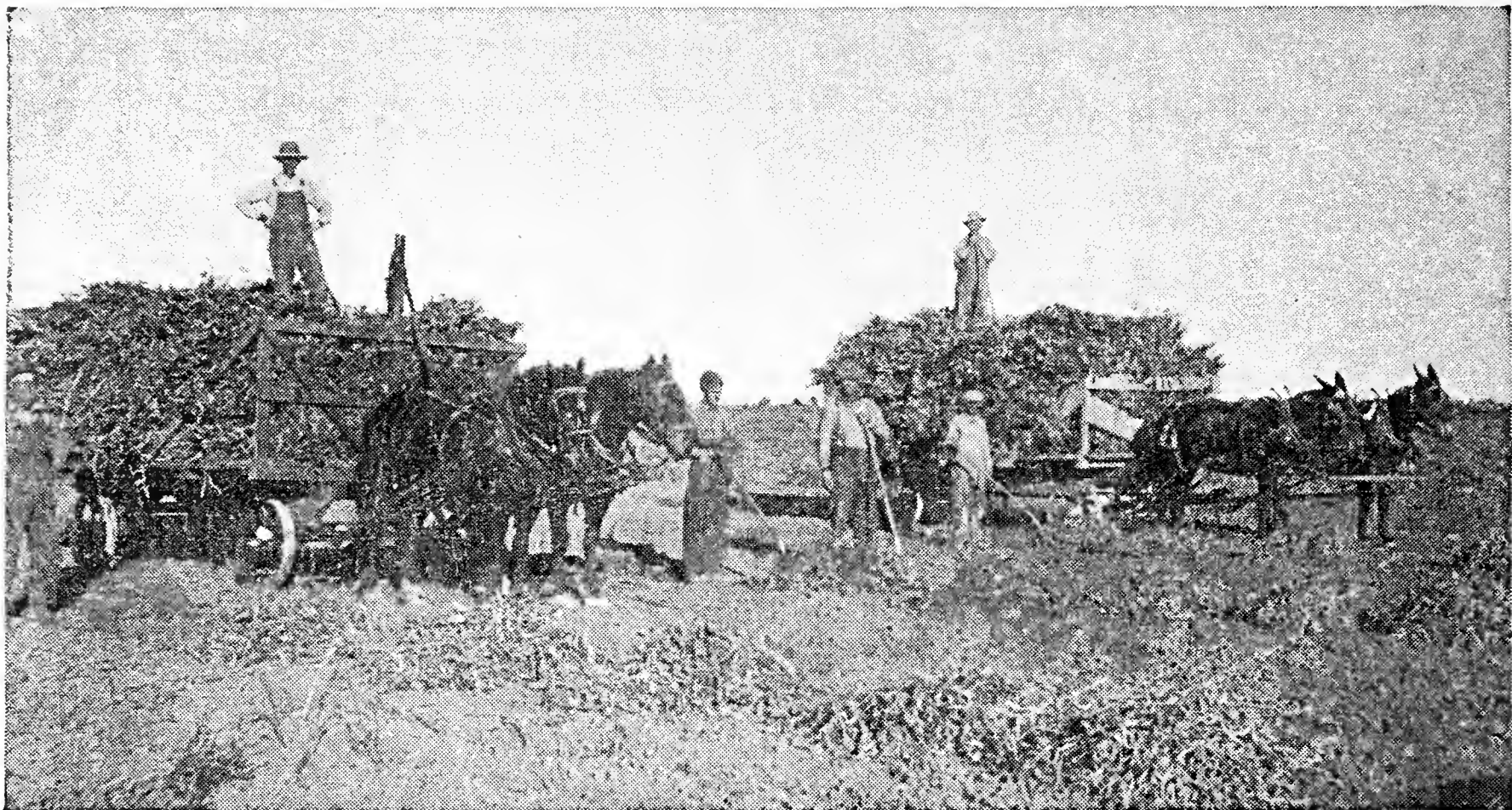
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# F. H. WOODRUFF & SONS

## SEED ANNUAL







Harvesting a crop of beans on one of our Wyoming ranches

## TO OUR FRIENDS

This catalog is offered as an aid in choosing the varieties best adapted to your needs. As prices vary greatly, your dealer will furnish you with lowest prices at the present time on whatever varieties you are interested in.

Our seeds are the highest quality obtainable at any price. Our growing facilities are surpassed by none. The greatest care is used, not only in growing, but in cleaning and testing our seeds for germination before shipment is made.

We do not knowingly send out any seeds which are not of strong germination. No seedsman could furnish poor seeds and continue to hold his business. Owing to the fact that successful results with seeds or anything that grows depends upon such uncontrollable factors as climate, weather, soil conditions, fertilizers, etc., and while we exercise the greatest care to have our seeds pure and reliable, we wish it understood that *WE GIVE NO WARRANTY. EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, roots, shrubs or trees we sell, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Purity and germination, when given, are without warranty.*

## BUY YOUR SEEDS EARLY

Buy your supply of seeds early, when stocks are full and the seeds fresh. Buy from your dealer, who is interested in you and your garden. You pay no transportation on seeds bought from him, and he will give you the best of **WOODRUFF'S SEEDS.**

# SEED ANNUAL

## F. H. WOODRUFF & SONS

BUY FROM YOUR DEALER

### ARTICHOKE

**Culture**—An ounce will produce 500 plants. Seed may be sowed indoors and transplanted outdoors after danger of frost is past, rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet in the row. If sowed out of doors in May, and properly protected from cold during the winter, the plants will produce heads the following year.

**GREENGLOBE.** A perennial plant, grown for its flower-heads. To be cooked like asparagus. The heads are large, the scales thick and heavy.

### ASPARAGUS SEED

**Culture**—An ounce will produce about 800 plants, or 100 feet of drill. Sow in spring or autumn in rows 2 feet apart. Cultivate well. When one year old transplant to permanent bed, setting the plants as described below for asparagus roots.

**PALMETTO.** An early maturing and prolific variety, with thick green shoots, pointed at the tip.

**MARY WASHINGTON.** This variety is the result of careful breeding by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with the object of eliminating rust. It produces large straight shoots of a dark green color. The tips are tight and firm and do not open out or begin to branch until well out of the ground; a very valuable feature.

### ASPARAGUS ROOTS

**Culture**—The soil for asparagus must be well drained. Dig trenches about 15 inches deep and 3 feet apart, using plenty of good manure. Set the roots about 18 inches apart, spreading them well. Cover to a depth of about 2 inches, adding more soil until the trenches are entirely filled by the end of the season. A light cutting, if any, should be made the next spring.



Green Globe Artichoke

We can supply strong two-year old roots, proper size for setting.

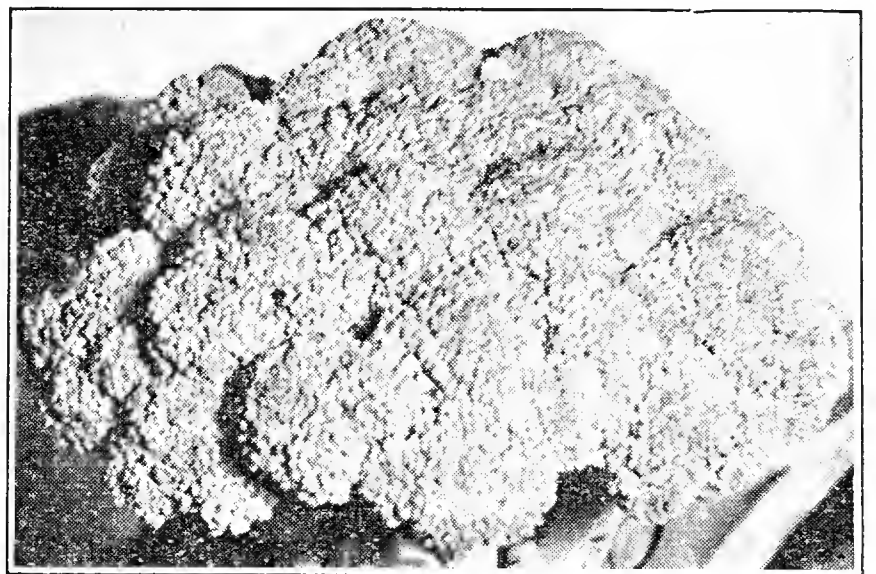
**PALMETTO**

**MARY WASHINGTON**

### BROCCOLI

**Culture**—Same as for cauliflower. Italian Broccoli much resembles a green-headed cauliflower. The true Italian Broccoli produces one head on its main stalk. When this has been cut, smaller heads appear, which are also marketed.

There are any number of strains of Broccoli, some of which are not desirable. Buyers should therefore use caution in order to be sure of getting the right sort.



Italian Broccoli

**ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING PROPAGENO.** This is a very fancy strain of Italian Broccoli, having a main head, and smaller heads appearing after the main head has been removed. The Propageno strain is earlier than the Calabrese as usually sold, and produces larger heads, is a prolific yielder of the best quality.

**CHRISTMAS CALABRESE.** (Green Sprouting). A very good strain of the true heading Broccoli. This strain also produces smaller heads after the removal of the main head, but is not quite as early as our Propageno nor are the heads as large.

**WHITE CAPE.**

**PURPLE CAPE.**

### BRUSSELS SPROUTS

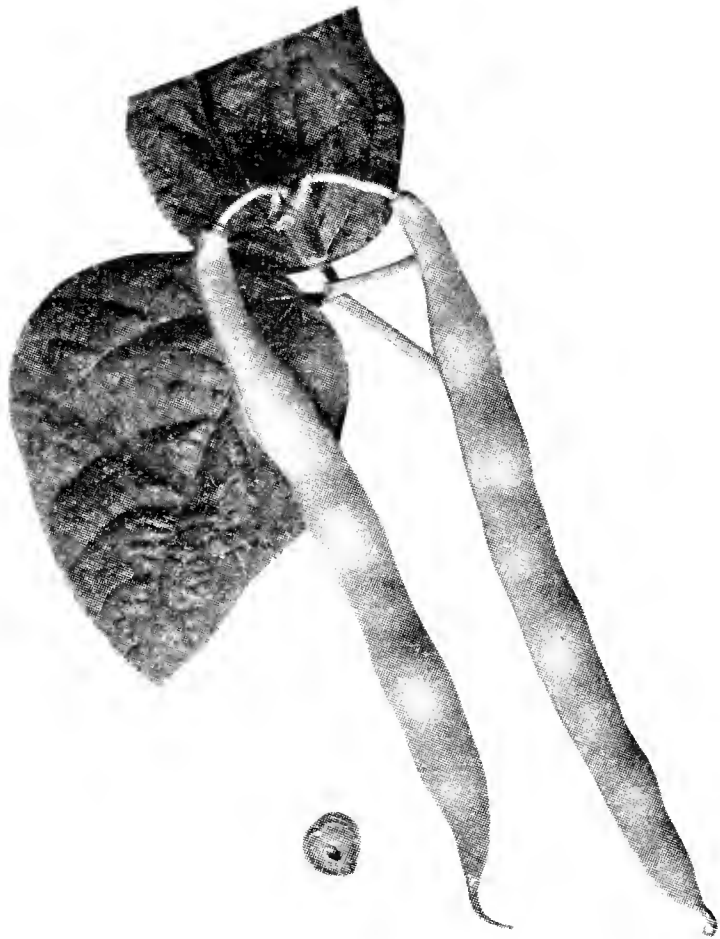
**Culture**—An ounce of seed will sow about 400 feet of drill. Sow seed either in frames or in open ground. Set plants in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Excessive stem growth will be prevented by avoiding too rich soil. Break leaves from stem to promote better growth of heads. Mature in about 125 days.

**SPECIAL LONG ISLAND.** The choice of Brussels Sprouts seeds is most important, as some imported seed will never produce heads. This stock is especially grown for us and is used by some of the best producers of Brussels Sprouts.

**CARTER'S PERFECTION.** A good stock of Brussels Sprouts as usually sold.

## BEANS

### DWARF GREEN PODDED SORTS



Tendergreen

**Culture**—Beans may be planted any time from May 1st to August 1st. They do not require very fertile soil, thriving well on light loam. Sow 2 pounds to 100 feet of drill, or 60 pounds per acre. Rows may be from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, the beans 2 to 3 inches apart and 1 to 2 inches deep. A succession of plantings every two weeks will provide a constant supply of fresh beans for the table. Beans weigh 60 pounds per bushel.

### OUTSTANDING VARIETIES

**BOUNTIFUL.** The most popular green podded bean among market gardeners. The pods are long, flat, slightly curved and absolutely stringless. Bountiful is an early variety.

**STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE.** This is a recent improvement over the old Black Valentine, is both early and stringless. The pods are round, fleshy, slightly curved, and of very fine quality. It is a heavy yielding variety.

**BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.** An early round podded sort. The pods are fleshy, stringless, and nearly straight. This is a heavy yielder and of fine quality.

**TENDERGREEN.** (Henderson's). A new stringless green podded bean, with long, round pods of fine quality. An improvement on Full Measure

### OTHER STANDARD GREEN PODDED SORTS

**GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.** Round podded and stringless. A very productive variety with long pods, measuring 6 to 7 inches.

**FULL MEASURE.** A round podded sort, bearing a heavy crop of long, straight, tender, stringless pods, about 5 inches long. The seed is brown, mottled with yellow. Matures in about 45 days.

**EARLY RED VALENTINE.** A very early variety. The pods are meaty, round, fairly straight, and of fine flavor.

**STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE.** A new variety evolved from the old Early Red Valentine, which it much resembles except for the fact that it is stringless and of better quality.

**REFUGEE 1000-1.** An excellent main crop bean, bearing a heavy crop of round straight pods, which become stringy with age. This is a late variety.

**BLACK VALENTINE.** This is a very heavy yielding, round podded bean. The pods are long and straight, though they are inclined to become stringy with age.

**STRINGLESS REFUGEE GREEN POD.** This variety has the yielding qualities of Refugee 1000-1, but has an absolutely stringless pod.

**LONGFELLOW.** The pods are nearly stringless, round, over 7 inches in length and of very fine quality.

**LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS.** In all respects similar to Bountiful, except that the pod is not stringless.

**LOW'S CHAMPION.** A fine bean for either shell or snap use, and a favorite in New England. The pods are long, meaty and wide of irregular shape, and practically stringless.

**TENNESSEE GREEN POD.** (Brown Bunch). The pods are long (about 6 inches), flat and irregular in shape, dark green and of fine flavor.

**FRENCH HORTICULTURAL.** Seed tan colored, streaked with carmine. Long flat pods, highly colored. Free from rust and blight. Vines throw some short runners, but it is a bush bean.

**DWARF HORTICULTURAL.** (Ruby). Seed light yellow splashed with carmine. Ten days earlier than French Horticultural, not as highly colored pod, nor as long.

We also carry the following well known field or shell beans: **RED KIDNEY, WHITE KIDNEY, NAVY or WHITE PEA, LARGE WHITE MARROW and YELLOW EYE.**



## BEANS

### DWARF WAX PODDED SORTS

#### OUTSTANDING VARIETIES



Sure Crop Wax

**SURE CROP WAX.** Absolutely stringless. The fine showy yellow pods are long and flat. The average length is from 6 to 7 inches, and the pods are  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide. The eating quality is perfect, and the yield is exceptionally high. The variety is also disease-resisting.

**IMPROVED KIDNEY WAX.** Long, semi-round pods, slightly curved. The quality is of the best, and the pods are without strings. While not an early bean, this is one of the finest and heaviest yielding wax podded beans we have ever sold.

**PENCIL POD BLACK WAX.** A black seeded bean with straight round pods from 6 to 7 inches pods are absolutely stringless. The most attractive wax sort.

**DAVIS STRINGLESS WAX.** A new bean with clear yellow, flat pods, entirely stringless, broad and averaging  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  long. The seed is white, the pods resembling Sure Crop, but slightly longer and more curved.

#### OTHER STANDARD WAX PODDED VARIETIES

**CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX.** While not a stringless sort, this bean produces an abundance of long, oval shaped pods, from 5 to 6 inches in length. A very hardy variety.

**DAVIS WHITE WAX.** Seed is white and kidney shaped also called Davis Kidney Wax. It bears oval shaped pods which are excellent when young.

**HODSON WAX.** A very fine late sort, maturing in about 50 days, and very hardy. The long fleshy pods are flat and slightly curved. This variety is very resistant to rust, and the quality is excellent when young.

**IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.** A medium early variety, a heavy yielder of medium length flat meaty pods. A very fine stringless bean for the home garden.

**ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX or BRITTLE WAX.** A fine quality stringless bean with pods nearly 6 inches in length. The quality is one of the best, as the pods are fat, round and brittle.

**STRINGLESS REFUGEE WAX.** A late maturing round podded sort of fine tender quality. Being very prolific, it is a popular canning variety.

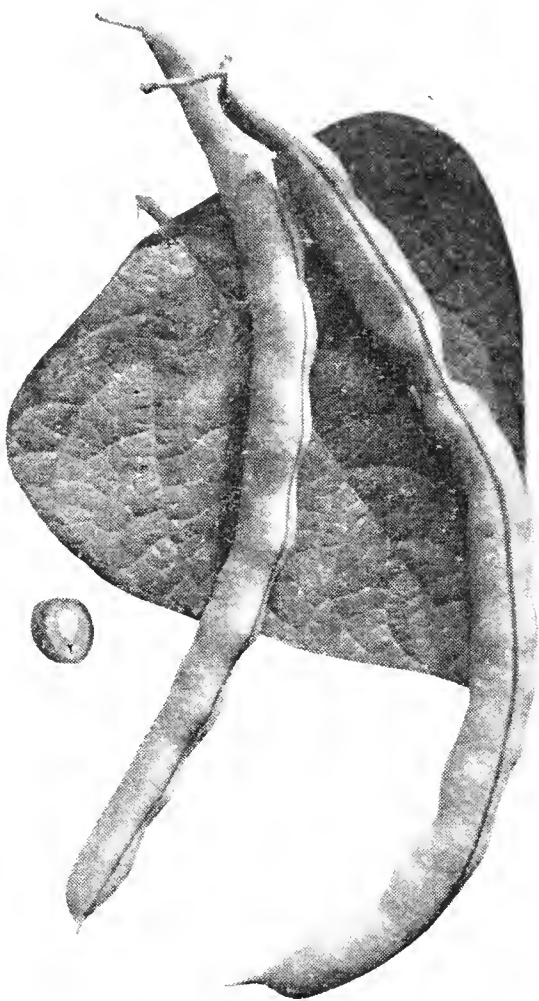
**UNRIVALLED WAX.** A new variety of great merit. The pods are long and rather narrow, generally straight, though sometimes slightly curved. They are inclined to be of the fleshy type, semi-flat, and showing a slight trace of string. The quality is excellent, and the plant almost completely disease-resistant.

**WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.** One of the best early wax podded sorts, as it produces a heavy crop of fine flat pods about 6 inches long, nearly straight and entirely stringless.

**WEBBER WAX or CRACKERJACK.** A fairly early round podded bean of rather tall growing habit, which serves to keep the attractive pods well off the ground and clean. The bean is very hardy and prolific.

**ROYAL PURPLE WAX.** A home garden variety on the order of Improved Golden Wax, with a short, round pod of doubtful quality. The seed is mottled royal purple.

## POLE OR RUNNING BEANS



Kentucky Wonder

**DUTCH CASEKNIFE.** An early and prolific climbing variety, with long, flat, green pods.

**LAZY WIFE.** A rather late green podded bean. The pods are broad, thick, and stringless,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

**KENTUCKY WONDER WAX.** Produces a profusion of light yellow straight pods which are about eight inches in length.

**GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.** Yields a heavy crop of large flat yellow pods about seven inches long, which show no strings until they reach maturity.

**SCARLET RUNNER.** An ornamental bean, which produces bright scarlet flowers.

## BUSH LIMA BEANS

*Culture*—Bush limas should be planted in rows three feet apart, placing two or three beans 15 inches apart in the row, and covering an inch deep. A pound is sufficient for about 100 feet of row. Should not be planted until the ground is warm.

**FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.** The most popular bush lima in existence. Unquestionably the best. Pods grow in clusters of four to eight, well filled with beans of fine quality.

**BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH.** Large plump bean, medium early.

**BURPEE'S.** Flat seeded dwarf type.

**DREER'S BUSH.** Seed thick, potato type.

**HENDERSON'S BUSH.** Small white seed. Very prolific, popular for canning.

**JACKSON WONDER.** (Calico Bush). A very prolific, small seeded bush lima. The pods are medium size, containing from three to five beans. The seed is speckled.

**WOOD'S PROLIFIC.** Quite similar to Henderson's, but somewhat larger and thicker.

*Culture*—Poles should be set firmly in the ground in rows four feet apart and the poles three feet apart in the row. Around each pole plant five to eight beans, and later thin out to four vines. Seed should be covered  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches deep. One pound of seed will plant about 75 poles; 30 pounds for an acre.

**WHITE CREASEBACK.** A hardy variety with round, somewhat stringy green pods.

**SPECIAL WORCESTER OR KING HORTICULTURAL.** The real old fashioned mammoth horticultural, very large seed and pod, and very highly colored.

**HORTICULTURAL CRANBERRY.** (London Horticultural). Has short, straight, flat, stringless pods of good quality. The dried beans are fine for winter use.

**KENTUCKY WONDER.** (Old Homestead). The most popular green podded pole bean. Bears a profusion of round meaty pods, which often reach a length of nine or ten inches.

**WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER.** (Burger's Green Pod). A variety of green podded pole bean.

**TENNESSEE WONDER.** (Egg Harbor Pole). A moderately prolific green podded sort, very similar to Kentucky Wonder, though earlier.

**MC CASLAN.** Vigorous productive white-seeded variety, bearing fine green pods eight to nine inches long, slightly flattened.

**NANCY DAVIS.** (Striped Creaseback). A popular Southern cornfield bean, hardy, and productive of green pods about six inches long.

## POLE LIMA BEANS

*Culture*—Being vigorous growers, these beans require strong poles, set not less than 4 feet apart each way. When ground is warm, plant 4 to 6 beans to a pole, eyes down, and 2 inches deep. When well started, thin out to 2 vines to a pole. Cultivate often. One pound is enough for 50 poles; 45 lbs. per acre. Pole limas mature in from 75 to 90 days.

**GIANT PODDED.** An extra large-podded variety of vigorous growth. The pods average 7 inches long and hang in clusters of 6 to 8.

**KING OF THE GARDEN.** The most popular pole lima bean. It is vigorous in growth and very productive. The pods are large and well filled with mammoth size beans.

**CARPINTERIA.** An extra heavy yielding bean of large size, with thin-skinned rather fat beans of very fine flavor.

**EARLY JERSEY.** An excellent early and large podded variety.

**EARLY LEVIATHAN.** An excellent early sort with long straight pods. The beans are of mammoth size.

**CHALLENGER.** (Dreer's Improved). The pods are thicker than those of other pole limas, as the beans are of the potato type. It yields heavily, and will shell out more beans than the flat type.

**SMALL SIEVA.** (Carolina Sieva or Sewee). Earlier, hardier, and more prolific than the large seeded types. A very popular "butter bean" in the South.

**LARGE WHITE.** An old standard sort.



## TABLE BEET

*Culture*—A rich, sandy loam will give best results with table beets. Sow the seed in the early spring in rows 12 to 14 inches apart and when about 2 inches high, thin to three inches apart. For winter use, sow from July first to August 10th. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

### THREE FINEST BEETS

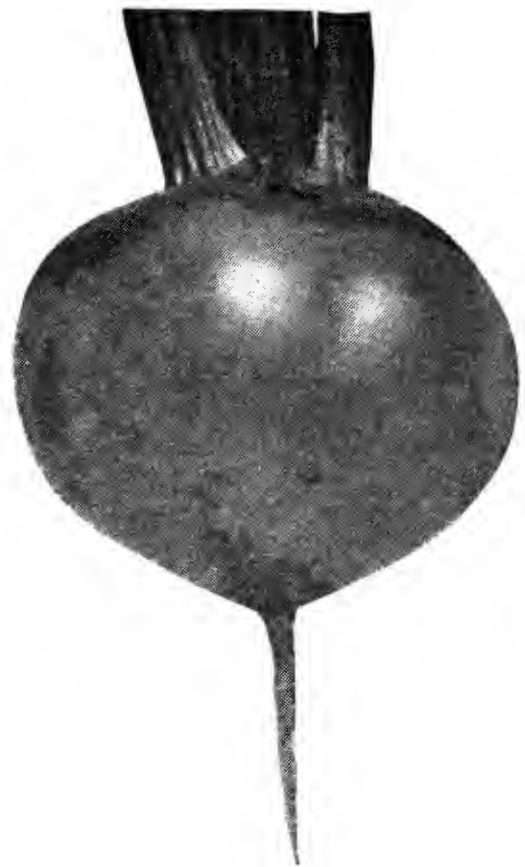
**WOODRUFF'S EARLY WONDER.** This is without doubt the finest early beet on the market. It has a smooth dark skin, a very small tap root, a medium sized top, and when cut will be found to be very dark red color. Early Wonder matures very evenly in the field in about 40 days.

**BOSTON CROSBY.** An outstanding selection from Crosby's Egyptian. Its special features are a uniform globe shaped root, smallish top and tap root; skin dark, flesh deep red with little white zoning.

**DETROIT DARK RED.** The best late beet, a main crop variety; much used by market gardeners and canners throughout the country. Our strain has been carefully bred and selected for many years. The result has been a fine dark red color both of skin and flesh, a smooth tap root and fine globe shape.



Detroit Dark Red



Woodruff's Early Wonder

**CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.** A standard early beet, as early as Early Wonder, but lacking the finer qualities of that variety as to smoothness, color and even maturity.

**EXTRA EARLY DARK RED EGYPTIAN.** The earliest beet, maturing in about 35 days after sowing. It has a small top, good color, and is flat.

**EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.** A second-early sort, turnip shaped and with a large tap root and top. Although much used for early planting, is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers.

**EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP.** A good beet for winter use, being of good dark color, with a large top. However, most gardeners prefer Detroit Dark Red.

**CRIMSON GLOBE.** A late sort, globe shaped, crimson color, and with dark bronze foliage. Not popular of recent years, as it has not the fine qualities of the Detroit Dark Red.

**LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.** A long carrot shaped beet for main crop use.

## SWISS CHARD

**LUCULLUS.** Stalks as thick and broad as Rhubarb. Leaves light green and much crumpled.

**BROAD RIB GREEN.** A smooth leaved variety of very dark green color.

**FORDHOOK GIANT.** Leaves large, much crumpled, dark green, with broad white stalks.

## MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR BEET

**Culture**—Same as for table beets, except that the rows should be 24 to 36 inches apart.

**MAMMOTH LONG RED.** The most used mangel for stock feeding, as it is a heavy yielding sort, often producing 30 to 50 tons per acre. The flesh is white, veined with pink. Grows well above ground.

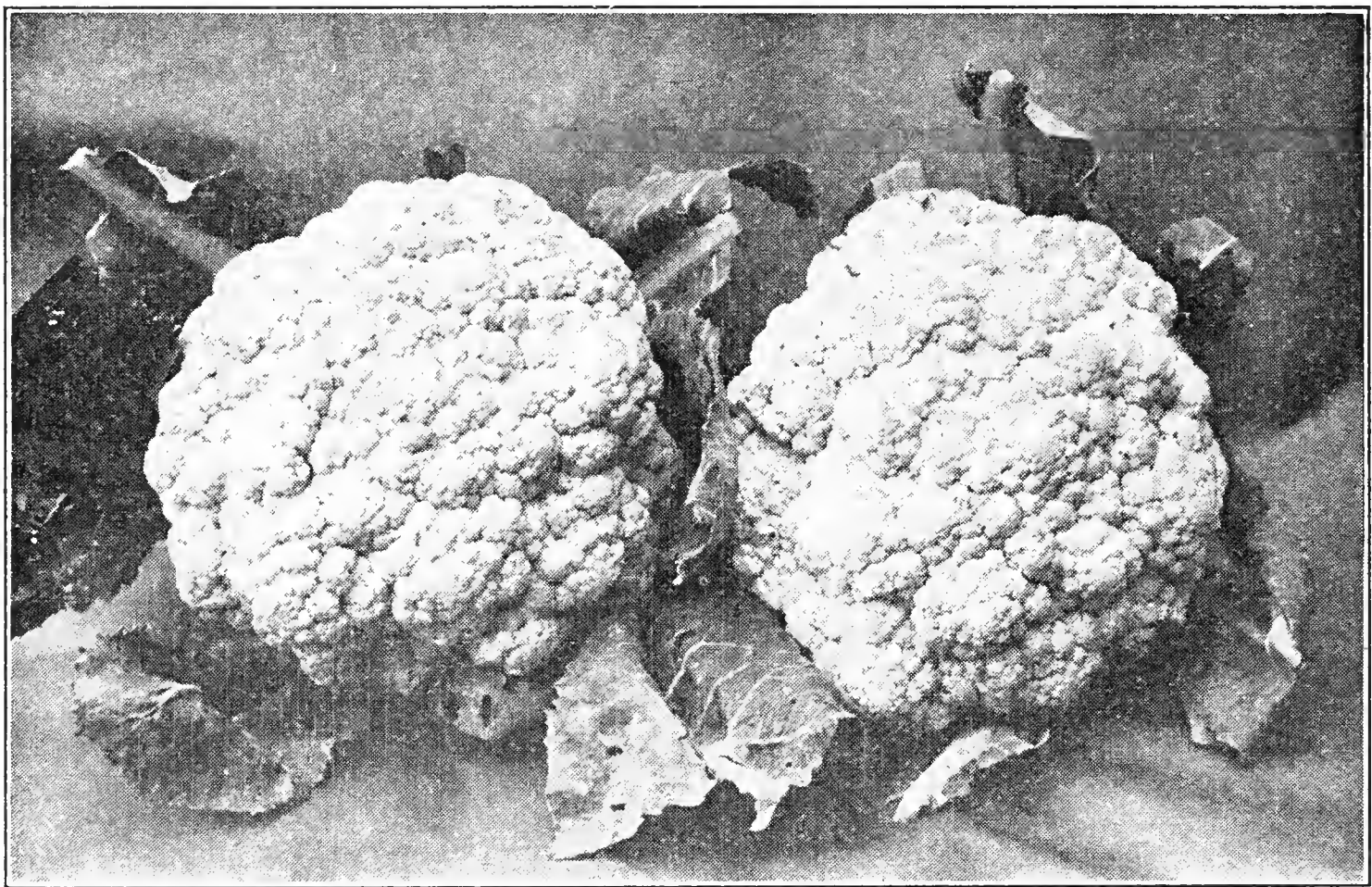
**GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE.** A fine stock feeding beet, rich in sugar. The roots are rose above ground, white below ground, and the flesh white.

**GOLDEN TANKARD.** Has a large root, usually larger at the bottom than at the top. Flesh yellow, and inclined to give color to milk.

**GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE OR SLUDSTRUP.** Midway between long and globe shape, skin yellow, flesh white with yellow zones. Grows half out of ground.

**KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR.** A smooth beet, broad at the shoulder and gradually tapering toward the base. Grown in many sections for sugar, but also makes a fine winter food for cattle, as the yield is large.

**LANE'S IMP. WHITE SUGAR.** A fine beet for feeding stock, the yield about 35 tons per acre. Single beets are very large, thick at the shoulder and tapering below.



## CAULIFLOWER

**Culture**—Cauliflower needs the same treatment as cabbage, but is not so hardy and requires protection against cold, heat and drought. Must have plenty of water in summer. Sow for early crop in hot bed in January or February, and do not transplant until all danger of frost is past. For late crop, sow in May or June and treat like late cabbage. Set plants about 18 inches apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will produce 2000 plants.

**SNOWBALL.** Earliest maturing strain of short-leaved type. It is well adapted for forcing or winter use and is one of the most popular of all sorts, both for the market gardener and home use. Our strain of this variety can be relied upon as one of the most satisfactory of all.

**EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.** Similar in general characteristics to Snowball, but not quite so early and somewhat larger in growth.

**DANISH DRY WEATHER.** A variety similar to Snowball and popular in some sections.

## CHICORY

**Culture**—Sow the seed in May or June, in rows about a foot and a half apart, about one inch deep. Thin to six inches apart. In the fall dig up the roots, trim off the leaves about 1½ inches from the crown. Remove side roots and cut off the roots to about nine inches in length. Set these roots about 2 inches apart in a trench some 18 inches deep, which will leave the crowns about 9 inches below ground when the trench has been filled with fine rich soil. In about four to six weeks the new tops will be the proper size. The leaves are to be blanched and eaten as a salad.

**WITLOOF OR FRENCH ENDIVE.** Our stock is fine and produces large compact heads.

**LARGE ROOTED MAGDEBURG.**

## CARDOON

**LARGE SMOOTH SOLID.** Grown somewhat like celery and served like asparagus. Sow in May in rows 3 feet apart, transplanting or thinning to 2 feet apart in the row. Blanch by tying the heads. One ounce for 100 feet of row.

## CABBAGE

**Culture**—The plants are started in a cold frame or hot bed, and later transplanted (about the middle of March to the middle of April) in rows about two feet apart and 18 inches in the row. For late crops, sow in May or June and set the plants in July. An ounce will produce about 2000 plants; a half pound will transplant an acre.

### FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

**GOLDEN ACRE.** A very fine early cabbage of the Copenhagen Market type, but maturing some 10 days earlier than that variety. Will mature in about 80 days from sowing. The heads are round, very firm, bright green in color, about nine inches in diameter and remarkably uniform.

**COPENHAGEN MARKET.** An early, large round-headed variety, nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield. It is very compact and firm, the heads being slow to burst. Maturity is uniform, and the heads average about 8 pounds each.

**MARION MARKET.** A disease-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market cabbage which has proven very dependable.

**EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.** A medium size early sort, with pointed head. Very compact, and can be set rather more closely than most varieties.

**CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.** About five days later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are fuller, larger, very solid, and pointed. This is a very popular sort with Southern growers.

### SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

**BUGNER.** Very popular through the mid-west. Has very large semi-round heads, which become extremely hard as soon as they begin to form. If planted early, it is an excellent summer as well as fall cabbage. It is disease resistant, and will require more room to grow than other varieties. Set 2½ feet each way.

**STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH.** A large, early, flat-headed variety. The stem is short. It is much earlier than Late Flat Dutch.

**EARLY WINNIGSTADT.** One of the old standbys, producing a medium size, very solid, pointed head, closely wrapped in dark slate colored leaves. One of the very best second early sorts.

**GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN.** An excellent medium early, short-stemmed variety. The heads are large, often weighing 8 to 10 pounds each, and very solid. It is a close and compact grower, allowing close planting.

**ALL HEAD EARLY.** The heads are large and solid, flat, and of compact growth. This is a very popular second early sort, as it remains in good condition longer than many varieties.

**SUCCESSION.** Produces a somewhat flattened head, and is noted for its ability to thrive under almost any weather condition. It heads surely, and keeps well even if planted late.

**EARLY SUMMER.** The heads are round and flattened, solid, and of fair size.



Golden Acre

**ALL SEASONS.** A flattened round-head variety, suitable to any season. The heads are large and solid, and it keeps well even if planted late.

### LATE VARIETIES

**DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER.** A tall stemmed variety. It has an extremely solid head, unexcelled keeping qualities, stands shipping well.

**DANISH ROUND HEAD.** (Short stemmed). This is practically the same as Danish Ball Head, except that the stem is short. The heads have the same fine qualities, being especially hard and heavy. Our stock is very fancy.

**HOUSER.** A late, large, round headed variety.

**LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.** Large, late, flat-headed.

**PENN STATE BALLHEAD.** The heaviest yielding cabbage known in tonnage per acre. It resembles Danish Ballhead but is slightly more flattened and requires a longer season.

**PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.** A popular old favorite. Has a large flat head which is very solid and of fine keeping quality.

**SUREHEAD.** Excellent flat Dutch type.

**WISCONSIN HOLLANDER NO. 8.** "Yellows" resistant Danish Ballhead.

### SAVOY TYPES

**SPECIAL LONG ISLAND SAVOY.** This has earned itself a very fine reputation with our customers who demand an extra fancy strain of Savoy cabbage. A sure-heading strain of very fine color and general appearance.

**PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.** A good stock of the Savoy type cabbage, American grown seed.

**PRIZEWINNER SAVOY.** A superior strain of Savoy.

### RED CABBAGE

**SPECIAL RED ROCK.** Growers of red cabbage know that it is difficult to obtain a good strain of this variety. We have a very fancy strain which is sure heading and productive of fine, solid, large heads.

**MAMMOTH RED ROCK.** This is our regular stock of red cabbage, and is a very satisfactory one, though inferior to our Special Red Rock.



## CHINESE CABBAGE

*Culture*—These varieties resemble cos lettuce, but should be grown like cabbage. If for early planting, sow in hot beds in February; if for later planting, sow early in June. The plant matures in from 12 to 15 weeks from time of sowing seed, and will not stand frost. We suggest that fall sowing is best, and thinning better than transplanting.

**IMPROVED PEKIN.** A Chinese celery cabbage resembling both celery and cos lettuce. The heads are tall and cylindrical, usually being 18 inches in height, but often reaching two feet. It is a sure heading type, and the flavor is very fine.

**IMPROVED PETAIS.**

**WONG BOK.** The heads are broader and shorter than Improved Pekin, but the heading qualities are equally good as is also the flavor.

**CHIHILI.** A variety similar to our Improved Pekin.



Improved Pekin  
Celery Cabbage

## CELERY



Wonderful

**WONDERFUL.** (Golden Plume). The finest of the yellow varieties, with thick, heavy stalks of best quality. We grow our own seed, and have succeeded in eliminating soft stalks.

**PARIS GOLDEN.** (Self-Blanching). This is the old dwarf strain, stocky and of excellent flavor.

*Culture*—Celery seed is very slow to germinate. Plant seed in the hotbed or very early in open ground. When three inches high, transplant four inches apart in finely pulverized rich soil. In June or July transplant 6 or 8 inches apart in rows three feet apart. Celery requires a great deal of water from the time the seed is sown until it is pulled. To blanch, drawn earth around the plants, or boards or paper may be used. An ounce will produce about 5000 plants; a quarter pound will suffice for an acre.

**TALL FRENCH GOLDEN.** A taller strain of Golden self-blanching.

**EASY BLANCHING.** (Sanford Superb). A green variety about two weeks later than Golden Self-Blanching. An excellent keeper.

**WHITE PLUME.** A very early green sort which blanches nicely.

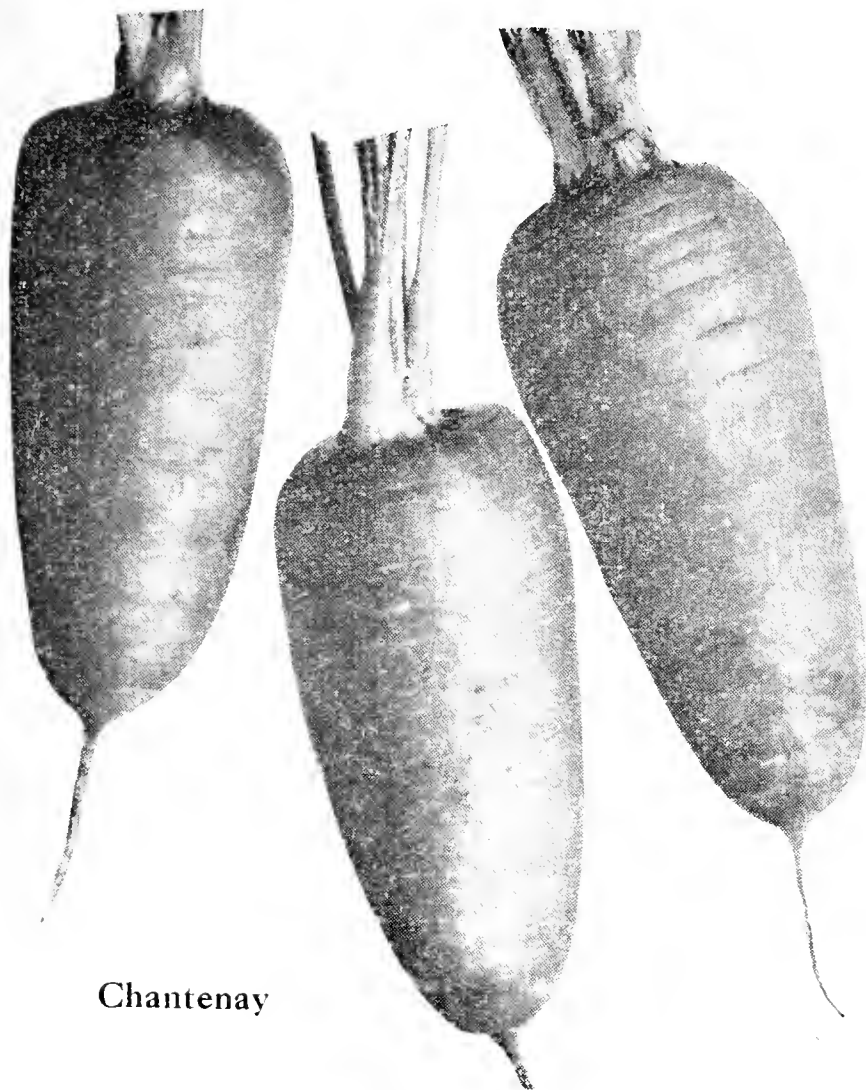
**GIANT PASCAL.** (Frost Strain). An old favorite, a standard green leaved variety, with dwarf, stocky plants which bleach yellowish-white. Our strain is unsurpassed.

**EMPEROR or FORDHOOK.** A true dwarf variety, easy to blanch, with a heart tinged with yellow.

**WINTER QUEEN.** A green celery of medium height, well adapted for storage.

**CELERIAC.** (Giant Smooth Prague). The so-called "knob-celery" or turnip-rooted celery.

## CARROT



Chantenay

**CHANTENAY.** The most popular half-long variety, for either bunching or busheling. Thick at the shoulder and tapering to a stump end.

*Culture*—Like other root crops, the carrot likes a rich sandy loam, well tilled. For early crops, sow as soon as the ground can be tilled, say in April or early May. For late crops, sow in late June or July. Sow the seed a half inch deep in drills 12 inches apart, thinning to three inches in the row. Carrot is slow to germinate and the soil must therefore be well firmed. One ounce for 100 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds per acre when sowed in one foot drills.

### FIVE BEST CARROTS

**AMSTERDAM FORCING.** A coreless forcing carrot of unusual color and flavor. Tops very small. Roots half-long, stump-ended, tapering very little. Excellent for out doors also.

**RICE'S CORELESS.** A coreless variety of unusual quality. Roots average about 6 inches long, tapering very slightly from the shoulder to blunt end. The color is a deep orange, the root is smooth and of fine flavor.

**PERFECTION.** A long, gently tapering carrot, stump-rooted; free from core, a heavy yielder and good keeper.

**RED CORED CHANTENAY.** One of the newer varieties. Similar to Chantenay, except that the core is red.

### OTHER FINE CARROTS

**BAGLEY.** A very large, long carrot of fine color, tapering slightly to a stump end. Top medium size. A New England favorite.

**DANVERS HALF LONG.** A standard carrot, 6 to 8 inches long, tapering uniformly to a semi-stump end.

**DANVERS, WOODRUFF'S SELECTED.** An improved strain of Danvers carrot, noted for its uniformity, excellent shape, color and quality.

**EARLY SCARLET HORN.** (Short Horn). A very early home garden carrot. Tops small; roots short and blunt.

**FRENCH FORCING HORN.** (Golden Ball). A very early and very short variety; almost round.

**HUTCHINSON.** A very long sort; almost identical with Bagley, but has a greenish tinge at the shoulder.

**IMPERATOR.** A new carrot, fairly long, cylindrical and practically without core.

**IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.** An old standard variety with roots about a foot long; deep orange color; pointed.

**OXHEART OR GUERANDE.**

Roots thick and short, stump-rooted.

**NANTES HALF LONG.**

A stump-rooted variety, half-long, nearly cylindrical and almost coreless.

**RUBICON.** A half-long variety, stump-rooted, deep orange color.

**ST. VALERY OR INTERMEDIATE.**

A variety intermediate in form between Danvers and Long Orange. Roots pointed, bright red in color; tops small.

**WHITE BELGIAN.** A stock carrot with white roots about 16 inches long and very thick.

**YELLOW BELGIAN.** Similar to White Belgian, except that the roots are light orange color.



Danvers Half Long

## SWEET CORN

**Culture**—Corn can be grown on almost any soil provided it is reasonably fertile and deeply worked. Sweet corn should not be planted until the danger of heavy frost is past, and the main crop or late sorts should not be planted until the ground is quite warm, sweet corn being more sensitive to cold than field corn.

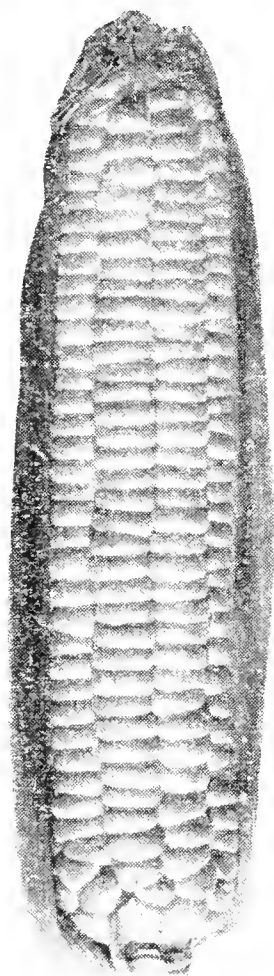
If planted in hills, for early varieties the hills should be three feet apart each way, for later

varieties  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart each way, dropping four to six kernels in each hill. When six inches high, thin to three or four plants in a hill. Hoe frequently and give frequent but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

If planted in rows, have the rows three to four feet apart, dropping the seed 6 inches apart.

A peck is generally enough for an acre. A bushel of sweet corn weighs 50 pounds.

### VARIETIES WELL WORTH A TRIAL



Spanish Gold

**SPANISH GOLD.** A recent introduction by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, whose trials furnish the following information: Stalks 5 to 6 feet high; ears 6 to 7 inches long; rows vary from 8 to 12, mostly 10; ready to pick in about 68 days. We recommend this as an extra early yellow variety of excellent quality.

**GOLDEN GEM.** A new extra early yellow sort, ready a week before Golden Sunshine and two weeks before Golden Bantam. The plant is dwarf, the ear the size of Golden Bantam and 8-rowed.

**GOLDEN SUNSHINE.** An extra early yellow variety, with ears about 7 inches long, 12-rowed. A fine quality ear of good size, ready about a week before Golden Bantam.

### EARLY VARIETIES

**EARLY COLUMBIA.** The successor to Early Mayflower. As early as that variety, but with a larger and better ear, which averages eight inches long and is well filled out to the tip.

**EARLY SENSATION.** One of the earliest yellow varieties, with ears 6 to 8 inches long, 12 to 16-rowed. The quality is excellent.

**EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.** Not a sugar corn, but a Southern favorite, where it thrives better than sugar varieties. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 12-rowed.

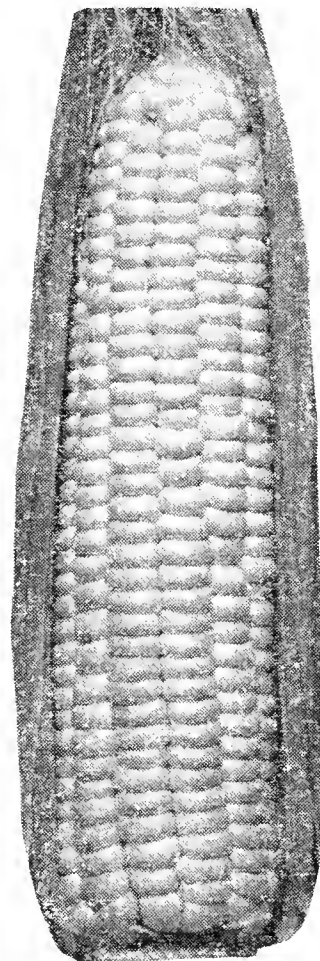
**GILL'S EARLY MARKET.** (White). An early white sort with ears 6 to 7 inches long, 12 to 14-rowed. Known also as 60-Day Make Good.

**GOLDEN EARLY MARKET.** Originally a cross between Golden Bantam and Gill's Early Market. The ear is 12-rowed and is 6 to 7 inches long. Matures in 75 to 80 days.

**WHIPPLE'S EARLY WHITE.** A very early sort, maturing about 5 days before Early Crosby. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 16 to 20 rows.

**WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW.** Maturing in about the same time as Golden Bantam, this variety has a much larger ear and very fine flavor. Ears 8 inches or more in length, 12-rowed.

### SECOND EARLY VARIETIES



Early Columbia

**ADAMS EARLY** (or Burlington). Similar to Extra Early Adams but about two weeks later. Not a sugar corn, but of fair quality.

**BLACK MEXICAN.** A very sweet variety, ears 8 or more inches long. While the dry seed is blueish-black, the kernels are white at the eating stage.

**EARLY CROSBY.** An old standard variety with ears about 7 inches long, 12-rowed. The kernels are short, sweet and tender.

**GOLDEN BANTAM.** Leads the field in flavor, and has never been surpassed. While the ears are only 6 to 7 inches long, the quality is the best. Genuine Golden Bantam has only 8 rows of wide, deep golden yellow kernels.

**GOLDEN CREAM.** (Golden Country Gentleman). A variety with ears about the size of Golden Bantam, maturing a week later, with narrow kernels set zig zag.

**GOLDEN GIANT.** (DeLue's). Mid-season sort with ears about 8 inches long; kernels deep yellow color, 16 to 18-rowed.

**GOLDEN ROD.** Larger and slightly later than Golden Bantam. Ears 12-rowed, 7 to 8 inches long.

**HOWLING MOB.** An old favorite mid-season variety. Ears 9 or 10 inches long, 12-rowed; kernels white; excellent quality.

**IMPROVED GOLDEN BANTAM.** A 12-rowed variety, resembling Golden Bantam in color and flavor, though about a week later.



## SWEET CORN

### MAIN CROP AND LATE VARIETIES

**BANTAM EVERGREEN.** A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, resulting in a large ear of orange-yellow color. They average 8 to 9 inches in length, with 12 or 14 rows of kernels of fine quality.

**COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.** (Shoepeg). The kernels are not in rows, but might be described as "broadcast" over the cob. It is a very sweet, white variety, used in large quantities by canners, market and home gardeners alike. The quality is high. It is a very late variety, maturing just after Stowell's Evergreen in about 95 days.

**EARLY EVERGREEN.** Ready for market about a week before Stowell's Evergreen, though much resembling Stowell's as to size of ear and quality. The ears are large, averaging 8½ inches long, with fine, deep kernels of pure white color.

**HICKOX.** A popular variety among market gardeners whose trade demands a large white corn. Stalks grow 7½ feet high, the ears about 9 inches long, with 12 rows. The flavor is very fine, and the appearance attractive. Matures in about 90 days.

**LATE MAMMOTH.** One of the very large, late white corns, maturing in about 95 days from planting. The ears are large and thick, with 14 to 16 rows of very sweet grains. This variety will satisfy where the market prefers a very large ear.

**LONG ISLAND BEAUTY.** The ears are very large, being about 10 inches long and very thick through. The corn, however, is of very fine quality. This is probably the largest sweet corn grown, and is especially popular in the New York market. Matures in about 95 days.

**NARROW GRAIN OR MAINE STYLE EVERGREEN.** An Evergreen type, somewhat earlier than Stowell's. Ears 8 or 9 inches long, 18 to 20-rowed. Kernels narrow and deep; white. Popular with canners.

### CORN SALAD

**Culture**—Sow thinly in drills half an inch deep in the early spring, and thin to two inches in the row. Matures in about 42 days. For winter or early spring use, sow in drills in August or September. Two ounces for 100 feet of drill.

**LARGE SEEDED ROUND LEAVED.** Sometimes called Lambs' Lettuce. A hardy, quick growing salad plant, producing leaves which are served like lettuce or cooked like spinach.

**STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.** The greatest of the late white varieties, it has been known under the same name for at least 70 years. It is the standard main crop variety, bearing thick ears which average well over 8 inches in length, often reaching 9½ inches. The sugar content is very high, as it is one of the sweetest varieties known. The ears have 12 rows of deep kernels. Matures in about 90 days.

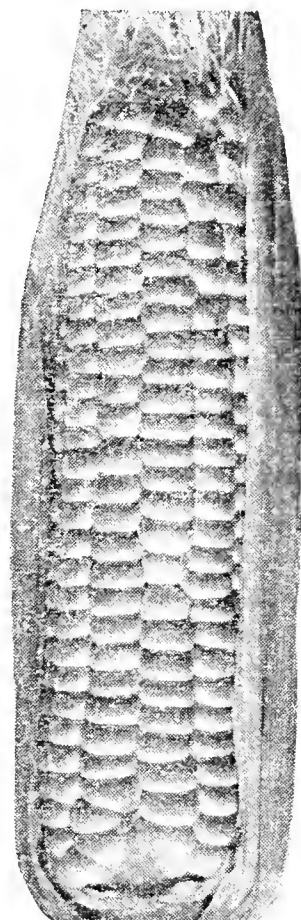
**TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.** A late variety on the order of Early Adams; not a sugar corn, but used largely in the South. Ears 9 to 10 inches long with 14 or 16 rows of white kernels.

**WHITE EVERGREEN.** A late white variety on the order of Stowell's Evergreen, but with slightly larger ear and broader, whiter kernels.

**ZIG ZAG EVERGREEN.** Related to Stowell's Evergreen, but with narrower kernels which are not in rows. A fine quality white variety, otherwise similar to Stowell's.

**POP CORN.** Black Beauty, Golden Mushroom, Japanese Hulless, Queen's Golden, White Rice.

**FIELD CORN.** We are in a position to furnish the best varieties of Field and Ensilage Corn for this climate.



Golden Bantam

## COLLARDS

**Culture**—A non-heading variety of the cabbage family, extensively used in the South for greens. One ounce for 3,000 plants.

**TRUE GEORGIA.** Grows about 2 to 3 feet high, with a cluster of tender leaves at the top. The best variety.

## CRESS

**TRUE WATER CRESS.** Much favored for salads and for garnishing. It grows luxuriantly in shallow fresh water or in very moist shaded soil.

**CURLED CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.** Sow in the early spring, in rows a foot apart. Sow thickly, and cover about a quarter of an inch. An ounce will sow about 100 feet of row. Ready for use in about 40 days.

## CUCUMBER

**Culture**—Cucumbers grow best in a rich, warm sandy loam. Sow seed when danger of frost is past, in hills four or five feet each way. Sow thickly half an inch deep, and thin out to three or four plants to the hill. An ounce of seed will plant 100 hills; two pounds per acre.

### THREE CUCUMBERS OF MERIT

**WOODRUFF'S HYBRID.** An improved white spine type, its feature being its dark green color, which holds a week after picking. Length up to 12 inches; an excellent shipper.

**LONGFELLOW.** An unusually long variety, white spine, of fine dark green color. Often 12 to 14 inches long, with few seeds.

**NATIONAL PICKLING.** An improved pickling sort, black spine, whose features are uniformity, prolific habits, and earliness. Produces more perfect fruits of pickling size than any other variety.

### STANDARD CUCUMBERS

**BOSTON PICKLING.** (Green Prolific). An exceedingly productive and popular pickling variety, the fruits of which, when fully developed, are about six inches long and 2½ inches thick thus being somewhat shorter and thicker than other varieties.

**CHICAGO PICKLING.** An excellent pickling sort, very similar to Green Prolific or Boston Pickling, though longer and not as thick.

**DAVIS PERFECT.** An extra long white spine type with dark green color which is retained long after picking. Length 10 to 12 inches, tapering at the ends.

**EARLIEST OF ALL.** A Southern favorite, white spine type, for early shipping. Of good color, fruit uniform and about 7 inches long.

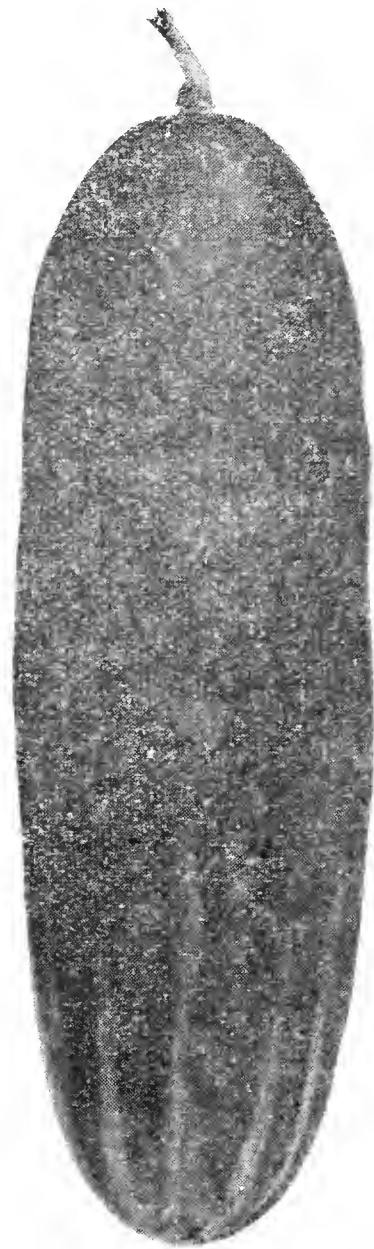
**EARLY CLUSTER.** A very early pickling variety, some 5 inches in length and two inches in diameter. Bears heavily.

**EARLY FORTUNE.** A very excellent white spine type, of extra good quality and color. It is a good shipper since it holds its color well.

**FORDHOOK FAMOUS.** One of the largest of the white spine family. The fruits grow to be as much as 14 inches long, the color is excellent, and the quality the best. It stands shipment well and keeps its color.

**JAPANESE CLIMBING.** An unusual type which climbs well on a trellis. The cucumbers are 10 to 12 inches long, have a smooth dark green skin which turns brown when ripe, sometimes netted.

**KLONDIKE.** A dark green variety of the white spine type, which holds its color well. Length 7 inches or more. It is very early, prolific and hardy.



Woodruff's Hybrid

**IMPROVED LONG GREEN OR LONDON.** This is known in some localities as Mustard cucumber. It is of the black spine type, growing 12 to 14 inches in length. Slightly warted. A fine second early or main crop sort with fine quality flesh.

**IMPROVED WHITE SPINE.** (Arlington). A very productive white spine type of good length (seven to eight inches). The color is very dark green, with a slight white marking at the blossom end.

**EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE.** (Evergreen). A very long white spine type; deep green and well shaped.

**HENDERSON'S WHITE SPINE.** A short thick, dark green cucumber, of the white spine type. Popular in the South as a shipper.

**SNOW'S PERFECTED PICKLE.** A productive white spine pickle variety, symmetrical and well formed.

**STAYS GREEN.** (Sunny South). A white spine variety used a great deal in the South. It is thick, blocky, about 8 inches long, and of a fine dark green color which is retained a long time.

**WEST INDIA GHERKIN.** A very small fruited variety, grown for pickles only. It should be used while very young.

**WHITE WONDER.** A distinct variety with ivory white fruit. Rather short and blocky.

## EGG PLANT

**Culture**—Thrives in a rich, warm sandy soil. Start the seed in the hothouse, and transplant into boxes or small pots. Set out in the open after the middle of May, in rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. Egg Plants will not stand frost. An ounce of seed is enough for 2000 plants; four ounces per acre.



Black Beauty

**BLACK BEAUTY.** Produces large egg shaped or bulbous fruit of fine color and quality. Has some spines, and is the earliest. Without doubt the most popular variety.

**EXTRA EARLY LONG PURPLE.** A very early and productive variety with fruit eight inches long and about 2½ inches thick. The color is very dark purple, almost black and very smooth.

**FLORIDA HIGH BUSH.** Plants are large and high, usually bearing the fruit well off the ground. Similar to New York Spineless, spineless but not dark colored.

**NEW YORK SPINELESS.** A spineless, purple fruited sort. Productive and of excellent quality.

## ENDIVE

**Culture**—May be grown any season of the year. Sow in April for an early crop, in June or July for a late crop. Sow seed in rows 14 to 20 inches apart. Thin the plants a foot apart. The heart may be blanched by tying the outer leaves up over the top of the plant.

**BATAVIAN BROAD LEAF.** (Full Heart). Or Escarole. The leaves are large and broad, the heart being very full. The leaves are slightly wrinkled, and while the plant may be blanched, it is usually used as a salad.

**LARGE GREEN CURLED.** (Red Ribbed). Finely cut, dark green, curly leaves, which give the plant a feathery appearance. It blanches to a beautiful creamy white.

**MOSS CURLED.**

**WHITE CURLED.** A slightly earlier variety, similar to Green Curled, but of a light green color. It blanches well and has a fine flavor.

## KOHL RABI

**Culture**—Same as cabbage. Rows 18 inches apart. Thin to 8 or 10 inches apart in the row.

**EARLY WHITE VIENNA.** A very fancy strain of the extra early short topped sort. This variety is considered the finest of all, either for forcing or field use.

**EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.** The bulb and leaves have a purplish color, but it is otherwise the same as the Early White Vienna.

## KALE OR BORECOLE

**Culture**—Sow the seed in beds the same as cabbage and transplant into rows 30 inches apart, 20 inches apart in the row.

**BLUE SCOTCH.** Similar to Dwarf Green Curled Scotch as to curliness, height of plant and double deck, but has a bluish-green color that is distinctive. This variety is in great demand in certain sections.

**DWARF CURLED SCOTCH.** The leaves are extremely curly, and very dark green in color. The plant has the very desirable double-deck, and withstands frost.

**DWARF PURPLE OR BROWN SCOTCH.** Similar to Green Scotch except for its purplish brown color.

**DWARF SIBERIAN.** Also called True German Sprouts, or simply Sprouts. This is a particularly hardy variety and will stand the winter well. The leaves are not nearly as curly as the Scotch types.

**TALL SCOTCH.** A tall strain of curly, dark green kale, the stems being about three feet tall.

## GOURDS

**Culture**—Tender annuals, to be planted after danger of frost is past. Hills should be 6 feet apart each way, in rich loam. Thin to 3 plants in a hill. Often grown on trellises or arbors. An ounce for 25 hills.

**DIPPER.** Growing in the shape of a dipper, it is useful as well as ornamental.

**DISH CLOTH.** The spongy interior can be used as a dishcloth.

**FANCY MIXED.** A mixture of the several varieties of useful and ornamental gourds.

**HERCULES CLUB.** Light green in color, growing in the shape of a club, as long as six feet. Grows straight if on a trellis, otherwise apt to be curved.

**JAPANESE NEST EGG.** Fruit about shape and size of a hen's egg, creamy white.

**SUGAR TROUGH.** Grows into a container which will hold from 5 to 10 gallons.



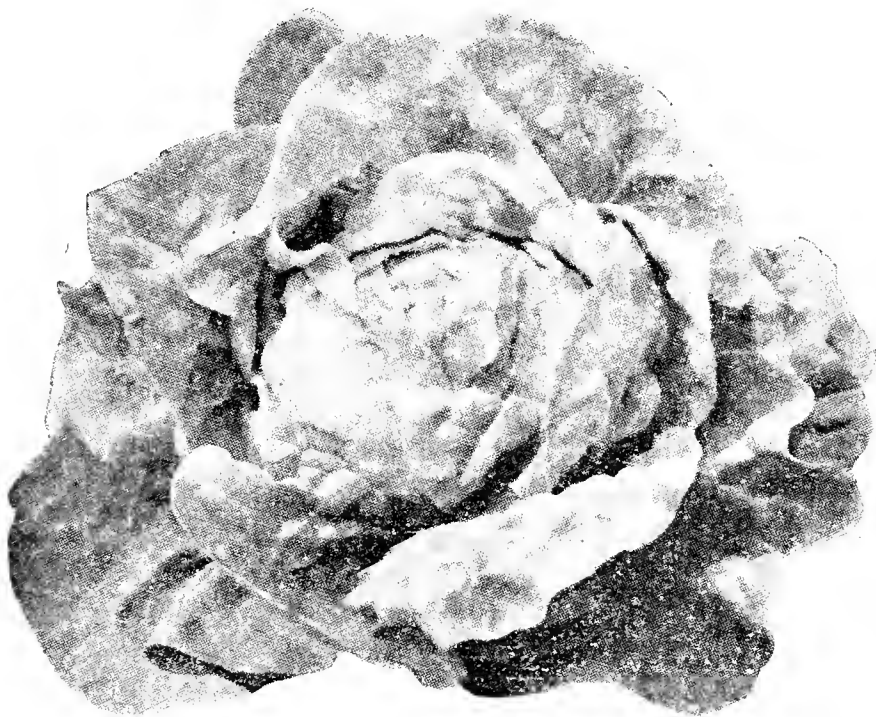
## LETTUCE

**Culture**—Leaf lettuce thrives on nearly any soil, but a rich and well cultivated soil is required for successful growing of the heading varieties. Lettuce is quite hardy, and seed may be sown early in the spring. Ordinary or occasional frost seldom harms the plants. Seed may also be sown in hotbeds, and the plants transplanted after having been hardened by exposure to the air. An ounce will sow 300 feet of drill; 3 pounds per acre.

### HEADING VARIETIES

**ALL HEART OR SUMMER HEADER.** A mid-summer sort of the Salamander type.

**BIG BOSTON.** The most widely grown of all heading sorts. Our stock is a very fine strain for forcing or for the open field. Selected by a lettuce expert and kept pure, it produces fine large heads of light green color, slightly tinged with reddish-brown. It is an especially good shipper.



Big Boston

**WHITE BOSTON OR UNRIVALED.** Very similar in most characteristics to Big Boston, but has the advantage of not turning red from either frost or heat. It is also a lighter green color, and has not the red tinge found in Big Boston.

**SPECIAL J.** An improvement over Big Boston, which it resembles, in that it is quite free from bottom rot and tip burn. It grows higher from the ground, and forms a very solid head. It is especially fine for spring sowing out of doors, and stands a long time before shooting to seed.

**NEW YORK NO. 12.** This is the product of a single plant selection and the result of many year's work. It is a pronounced improvement over other types of New York, as it is earlier, makes large, solid heads of the flat type, and is remarkably uniform in maturity.

**NEW YORK OR WONDERFUL.** This variety, related to Iceberg, produces heads of unusually large size, frequently weighing from 3 to 4 pounds, and nearly as solid as cabbage. It blanches itself naturally, is crisp, tender and of excellent flavor, always free from bitterness.

**ICEBERG.** No lettuce surpasses Iceberg in quality. The heads are very solid and of medium size, with few green outer leaves. The heart is very crisp and delicious, blanching naturally to almost white.

**IMPROVED HANSON.** This variety is excellent for mid-summer planting. It is a sure-header, light green in color, with a solid well blanched heart.

**NEW EARLY MAY KING.** An early sort which produces handsome compact heads of medium size. The outer leaves are light green edged with red, the heart a light yellow. Our strain is an improved one which does equally well under sash or in open ground.

**BLACK SEEDED TENNISBALL.** Very fine for growing during any season. The heads are large and nearly round, the leaves a medium green, with a fine golden yellow heart. This is one of the old standard varieties, and is very largely used.

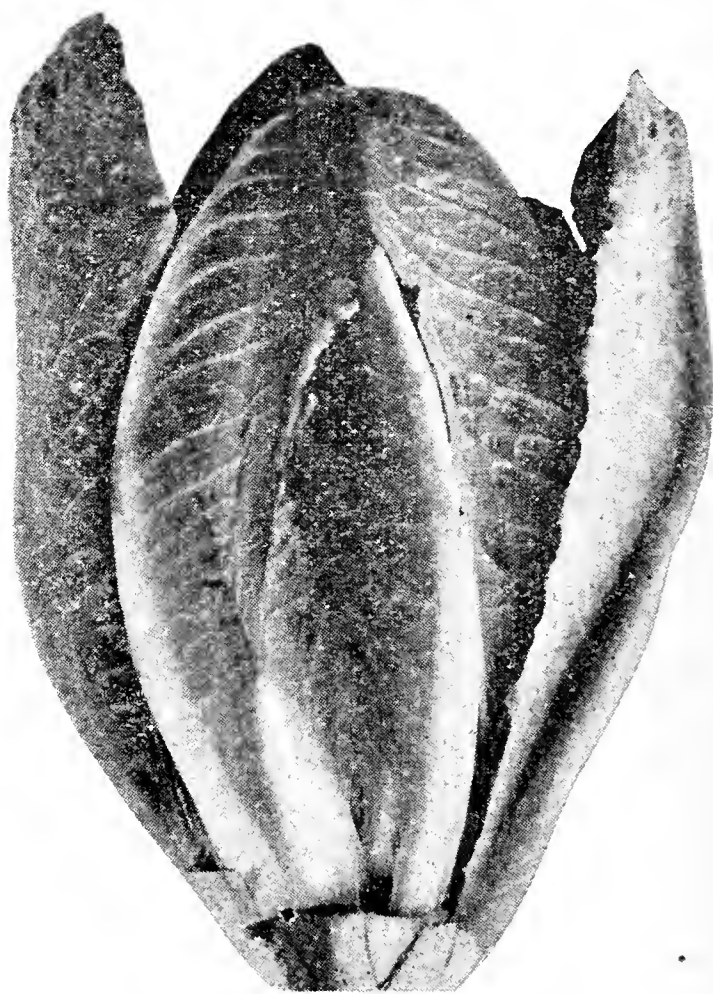
**IMPROVED SALAMANDER.** One of the most popular sorts for resisting heat, and in characteristics similar to Black Seeded Tennis Ball.

**MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER.** A smooth leaved sort which firms very large, compact heads. The leaves are thick, yellowish green, the heart a golden yellow. Noted for crispness and tenderness. It is especially fine for fall crop.

**CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.** A black seeded heading variety. Leaves glossy green, tinged with brown. Heart golden yellow.

**MIGNONETTE.** A small, early, firm heading variety.

**CRISP AS ICE.** A compact heading variety, leaves stiff, thick, variegated brown and green.



Paris White Cos (Romaine)

## LETTUCE

### CURLED OR LOOSE HEADED VARIETIES

**GRAND RAPIDS.** A very fine strain of the old standard loose leaf curly variety for forcing or out door use. It stands high temperature and will not wilt quickly after cutting, and consequently a good shipper. The plants make a compact bunch of light green leaves which are frilled at the edges. An excellent sort for green-house forcing to supply the winter markets

**CHICKEN LETTUCE.** A tall growing leafy sort, used exclusively for poultry feeding.

**WHITE SEEDED SIMPSON OR EARLY CURLED SILESIA.** A quick growing, hardy loose-heading sort producing light green leaves, crumpled and fringed at the edges. Very fine for spring and early summer use.

**BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.** Another very fine loose-heading variety, with light green leaves, very crisp and of excellent quality. Particularly suitable for spring use.

**PRIZEHEAD.** Medium sized plant composed of many curled leaves. The leaves are bright green, well bronzed at the edges. It is a fine home garden lettuce, grows quickly and has fine flavor.

**PARIS WHITE COS.** (Romaine). A large variety, of extra fine quality. It is the most popular sort of romaine, for either home or market gardens. Somewhat lighter in color than Dark Green Cos.

**DARK GREEN COS.** (Romaine). One of the finest of the romaine types, being a fine dark green color, hardier than most varieties, and will head under almost any conditions.

### HERBS

Most herbs have both decorative and vegetable qualities, and for this reason are found in both flower and vegetable gardens. They are easily dried for winter use. In general, they may be sown in early spring in rows about a foot apart, and thinned to about 6 inches. In the descriptions below, "A" means that the plant is an annual; "B", biennial; "P", perennial.

**ANISE.** "A". Grown for its aromatic seeds, which are used for flavoring.

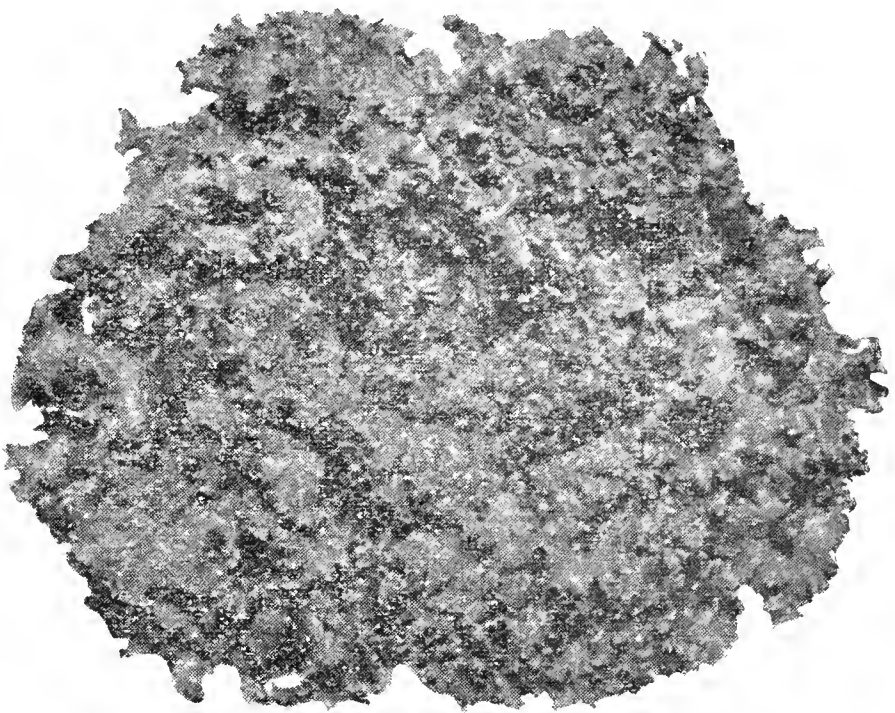
**BALM.** "P". The leaves have the odor of lemon, used for garnishing and flavoring. Easily grown.

**BORAGE.** "A". Used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage.

**CORIANDER.** "A". The seed has a strong aromatic flavor and is used in confectionery and pastry.

**CHIVES.** "A". An onion-like plant used for flavoring, having a more delicate flavor than onions.

**CARAWAY.** "B". Seeds used for flavoring bread, pastry and other foods.



Grand Rapids

**LAVENDER.** "P". Grown for its sweet smelling flowers.

**SAGE.** "P". Most used of all herbs for seasoning. Leaves are used either green or dry.

**FENNEL, ITALIAN.** (Florence). "A". Forms a thick, short stalk, somewhat like celery, and has a strong taste of anise.

**FENNEL, SWEET.** "A". Grown for its aromatic seeds.

**SWEET BASIL.** "A". The leaves used for flavoring, especially in mock-turtle soup.

**SWEET MARJORAM.** "A". The tops and leaves are used for flavoring soups, gravies, etc.

**SUMMER SAVORY.** "A". The aromatic dried stems, leaves and flowers are used for flavoring dressings, soups, etc.

**THYME.** "P". Sow as early as possible. Used both for flavoring and for medicinal purposes.

**WORMWOOD.** "P". Extremely bitter taste, the leaves used for medicinal purposes.

### DILL

**LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH.** A superior strain of dill for a critical trade.

**COMMON.** The ordinary strain as usually sold.

### LEEK

*Culture*—This is a member of the onion family, but considered by many to have superior flavor. Sow early in the spring in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. Later transplant 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Should be blanched by earthing them up like celery before using. One ounce of seed for 200 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

**AMERICAN FLAG.** A hardy, strong growing and productive leek, very well known and popular in this country.

**LARGE MUSSELBURG.** A good exhibition sort, with large broad leaves. Stands a long time in condition for use, and of excellent flavor.

## MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE

**Culture**—A rich, sandy loam is preferable for muskmelons. Sow 10 or 12 seeds in a hill, the hills being four to six feet apart each way depending on the vigor of the variety. Cover the seeds with about an inch of soil well firmed down. Thin the plants when they begin to crowd, leaving

four of the best plants in each hill. Frequent but shallow cultivation until the runners interfere is necessary. Beetles may be kept off by dusting with air-slaked lime, being careful not to use so much as to injure the vines.

### THE FIVE BEST MELONS

**ORANGE FLESH.** (Perfecto). An unexcelled shipping variety, rich orange color right to the skin. Flavor and sweetness unsurpassed, and with a very small seed cavity. (See illustration).

**HALE'S BEST.** (HB). One of the most popular of the shipping varieties, and one of the earliest of the Rocky Ford type. The flesh is thick, sweet, salmon colored. Oval in shape, heavily netted and distinctly ribbed.

**SUGAR ROCK.** (Honey Rock). A medium sized, nearly round melon of fine flavor and great sweetness. The flesh is a deep salmon color, the skin gray-green and coarsely netted.

**BENDER'S SURPRISE.** Slightly oval in shape, distinctly ribbed, skin light greenish yellow when ripe, and coarsely netted. Excellent flavor, sweet, with thick salmon flesh.

**DELICIOUS.** A recent introduction, best described as an early Bender, though slightly smaller.

### OTHER GOOD MELONS

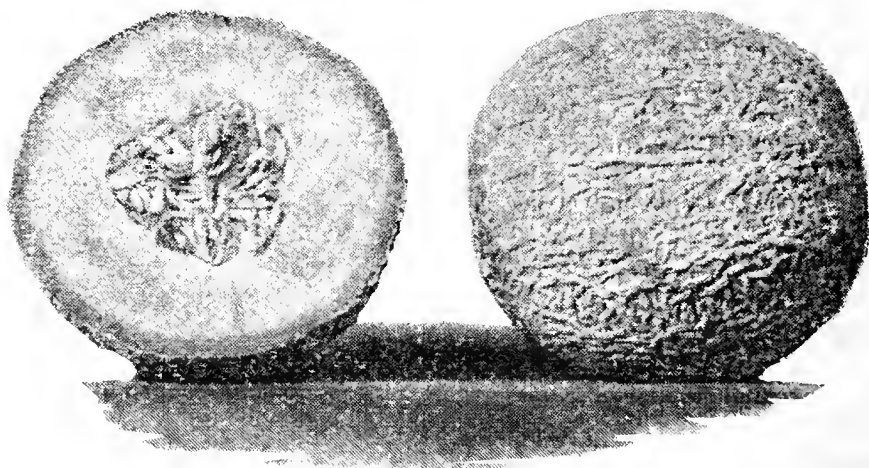
**BANANA.** An elongated melon, some 2½ feet in length with salmon flesh.

**CASSABA.** Golden Beauty. Suitable for growing in California or the South. Skin wrinkled and golden, flesh white.

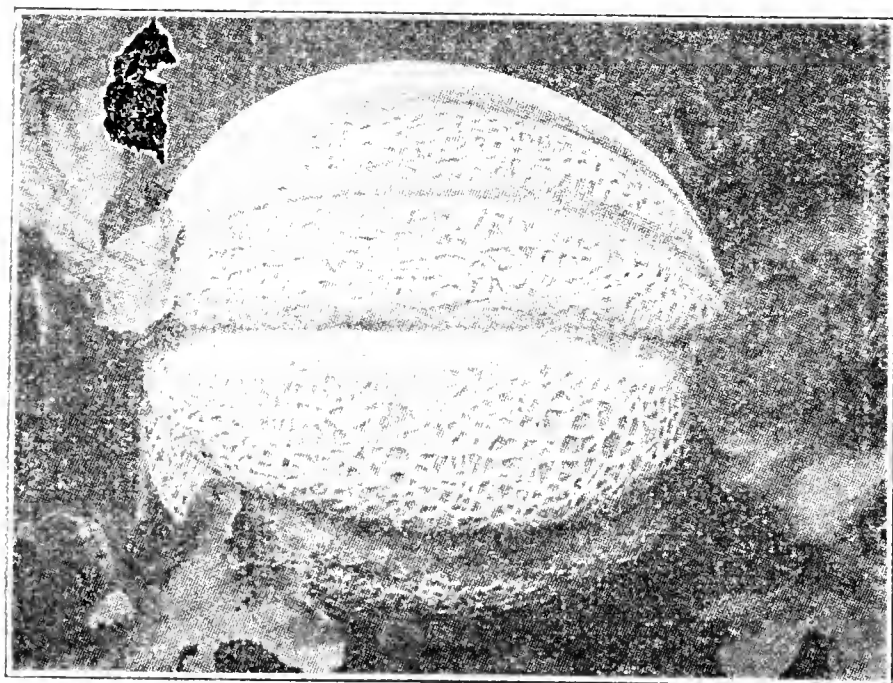
**DELICIOUS.** An orange fleshed melon, similar to Bender's Surprise but earlier.

**EMERALD GEM.** Excellent for nearby markets, but not recommended for shipping. Medium sized, flattened, lightly netted and distinctly ribbed. Small seed cavity in thick salmon flesh. Superior flavor.

**EXTRA EARLY KNIGHT.** (Sweet Air). Extremely early and of good quality. Of medium size, oblong, lightly netted and well ribbed. Flesh green and very sweet.



Sugar Rock



Bender's Surprise

**EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.** An early large melon, flattened, deeply ribbed and heavily netted. Flesh green.

**EXTRA EARLY OSAGE.** Similar to Osage or Miller's Cream, but about a week earlier.

**FORDHOOK.** Medium size, early, round and flattened, ribbed and netted. Flesh orange yellow.

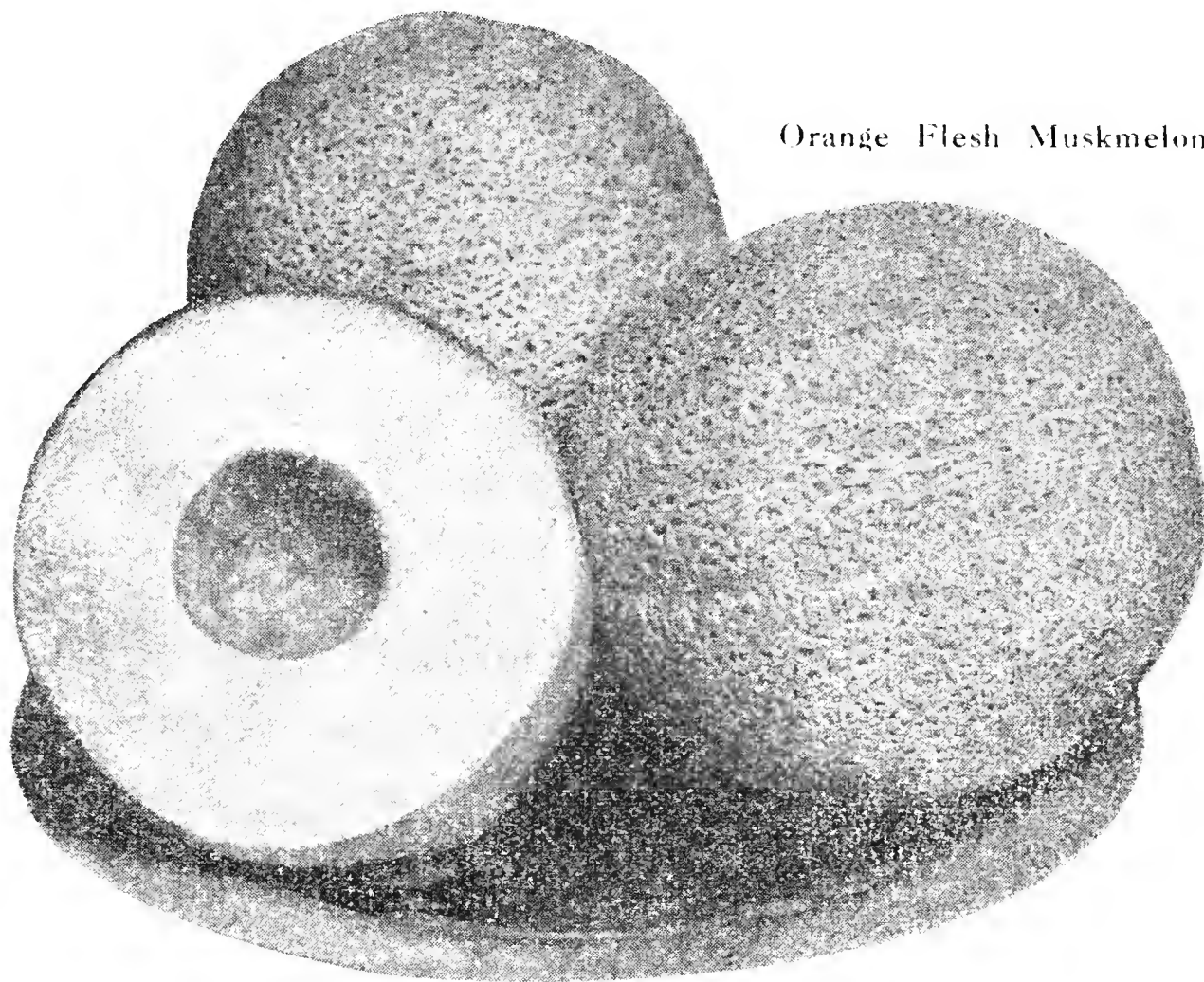
**LARGE HACKENSACK.** An old standard melon, large, flattened, deeply ribbed and heavily netted. Flesh green.

**HEARTS OF GOLD.** (Improved Hoodoo). A medium sized melon suitable for shipping. Oblong, well ribbed, finely netted. Flesh thick, well flavored and rich orange color, with small seed cavity.

**HONEY BALL.** About one-third the size of Honey Dew, but otherwise similar, with sweet light green flesh.



## MUSKMELON



Orange Flesh Muskmelon

**HONEY DEW.** (Antibes). A very late melon of the Cassaba type, but with smooth lemon tinted skin. Flesh very sweet, light green in color.

**LAKE CHAMPLAIN.** (Golden Champlain). An early salmon fleshed type for local markets. Small, well ribbed and heavily netted.

**MILWAUKEE MARKET.** A popular sort in Milwaukee and Chicago markets. Similar to Bender's Surprise, but smaller and earlier. Nearly round, well ribbed and netted; flesh salmon color.

**OHIO SUGAR.** A green-fleshed variety, otherwise similar to Tip Top.

**MONTREAL GREEN NUTMEG.** (Montreal Market).

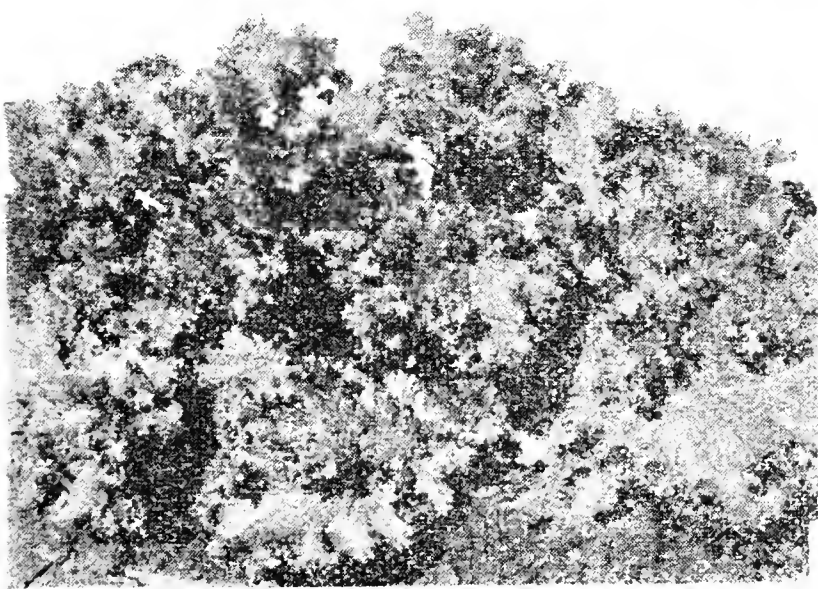
A very large green fleshed sort, weighing up to 20 pounds. Melon round and flattened at the ends.

**OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM.** A main crop sort of medium to large size. Fruit slightly oval, lightly ribbed and with shallow netting. Flesh salmon color, solid and thick, with excellent flavor.

**ROCKY FORD OR EDEN GEM.** Green fleshed, lined with yellow. Small fruit, round, almost no ribs, but heavily netted. An excellent shipper.

**TIP TOP.** A large, late melon, round or slightly oblong, distinctly ribbed and lightly netted. Deep salmon flesh.

## MUSTARD



Giant Southern Curled

**GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.** The true curled variety, much used in the South, especially for late fall planting.

*Culture*—This has long been a Southern favorite, but of late has become more popular, and rightly, in the North. It is used as a salad, and also as spinach. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the weather permits, sowing thinly in rows about a foot apart. For late fall use, sow in August. An ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 5 pounds per acre. Ready in 30 days.

**BROWN OR BLACK.** Seed reddish-brown, leaves broad and cut. Very pungent.

**CHINESE.** A smooth or plain leaved variety which grows quickly and has fine mild flavor.

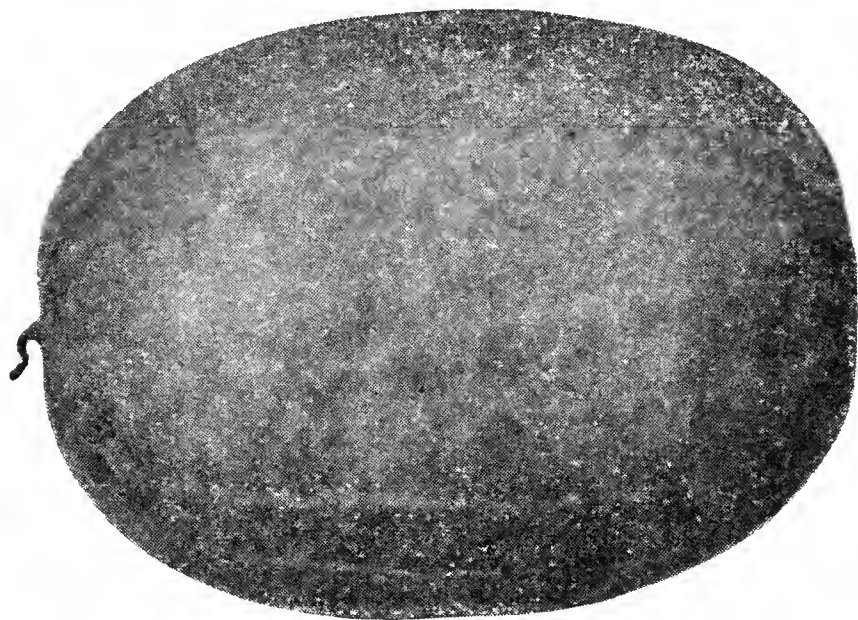
**FORDHOOK.** A fine variety with dark green feathery leaves, on account of which it is also called Ostrich Plume. Mild flavor.

**WHITE LONDON.** Seed light yellow. Leaves small and smooth, deeply cut, deep green color. Goes to seed quickly.

## WATERMELON

**Culture**—Watermelons do best on a rich, rather sandy soil, but a well-drained loam with southern exposure is nearly as good. Seed should not be planted until the weather is quite warm. Place six to eight seeds in a hill, six to eight feet apart each way. Cover one half inch deep. An ounce will plant 25 to 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

**COLE'S EARLY.** A very early home garden variety, nearly round and of medium size. The rind is dark green, striped with lighter green. Excellent quality.



Stone Mountain

**EXCEL.** A very large, oblong melon, with a dark green, very tough rind, which makes it a fine shipper. Flesh is crisp, deep red, solid and sweet.

**FLORIDA FAVORITE.** One of the best and earliest large size watermelons suited to culture in the North. It is valuable both for home gardens and market, though particularly fine for the former. Ripens early, has dark green rind striped with light green. The flesh is light crimson, exceedingly sugary, fine grained and tender.

**FORDHOOK EARLY.** A home market sort; extra early, fair size and good quality. Skin deep green with darker mottling.

**GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.** (Striped Gypsy). A large, long melon, light green in color, mottled and striped dark green. A good shipper.

**HUNGARIAN HONEY.** An early globe shaped variety of excellent quality. Dark green with darker mottling.

**HARRIS' EARLIEST.** An early melon of medium size. Identical with Cole's Early.

**IRISH GRAY.** A fine shipping variety, long, gray-green in color. Flesh firm and sweet.

**KLECKLEY SWEETS.** (Monte Cristo). One of the most popular large early melons. The shape is oblong, with a dark green rind. The quality is very fine, but it is not a good shipper.

**LONG LIGHT ICING.** A long, medium sized melon with very pale green rind. The flesh is bright red, unusually sweet and tender. It is a splendid early sort, fine for the home garden or market.

**HALBERT HONEY.** A long melon of very fine dark green color. The flesh is dark crimson color and excellent flavor. Quite a favorite in the South.

**ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS.** An early medium sized melon, best for home gardens and local markets. Short, oblong in shape, light green with dark green mottling.

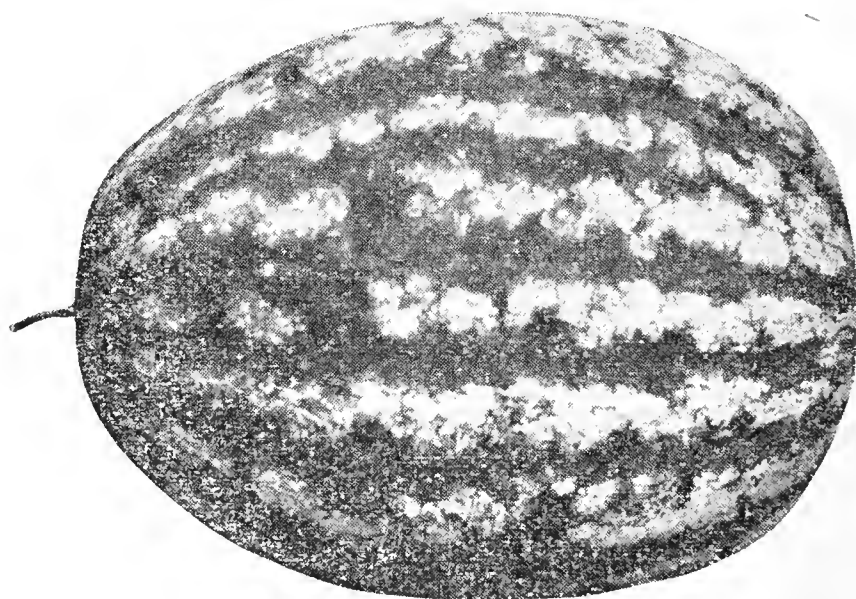
**ROUND DARK ICING.** Medium sized, fairly early melon with dark green skin.

**STONE MOUNTAIN.** A new round watermelon, with slight ribs like a muskmelon, and a light green skin. The flesh is a fine deep crimson, very sweet and free from white hearts and stringiness. Average weight about 45 pounds. The rind is quite tender for long distance shipping, but the melon is excellent for local markets.

**SWEETHEART.** Medium early and large, oblong size. The rind is light green and very tough. A fine shipper. The flesh is bright red and very sweet.

**TOM WATSON.** The best shipping melon. Fruit long and large, skin a medium green with slightly darker mottling. The flesh is of the highest quality.

**WONDER MELON.** A comparatively new variety, and one of the finest flavored melons in existence. It is very productive, growing a large crop of big, dark glossy green melons. The rind is rather thin, but satisfactory for short hauls to nearby markets. It will sell to good advantage in any market. Grows long and thick, the flesh a deep red, sweet and juicy. Matures in about 85 days.



Cole's Early

## CITRON

**COLORADO GREENSEEDED.** Fruit small and round; flesh white. Used for preserving.

**RED SEEDED.** Another small, round, preserving variety.



## ONION SEED

**Culture**—Sow in rich, well drained soil early in the spring, and cover a half inch deep. When large enough, thin out to allow plenty of room for growth, as nice bulbs will not grow if crowded. An ounce will sow 200 feet of row; 6 pounds per acre, although 10 or 12 pounds may be used on ground where onions have been grown steadily for years.

## THE EARLIEST GLOBE ONION

**EARLY YELLOW GLOBE.** This variety has proven especially popular in sections where late onions are attacked by thrip. It is a fine globe shape onion, which can be harvested fully three weeks before Yellow Globe Danvers or other standard sorts.

**AILSA CRAIG.** An extremely large type of exhibition onion, with straw colored skin. Reach a weight of 3 pounds.

**AUSTRALIAN BROWN.** Early semi-globe shaped onion with brownish color. Keeps well.

**BERMUDA, CRYSTAL WAX.** A flat Bermuda type of pure white color.

**BERMUDA. YELLOW (or White).** Skin a pale straw color, flesh white.

**EXTRA EARLY YELLOW.** Until we introduced Early Yellow Globe, this was the best early yellow onion. It resembles Early Yellow Globe, but is flatter, and the skin more tender.

**JAPANESE.** A flattened, yellow onion, used largely for growing onion sets, as it is slow to throw seed stalks.

**LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.** An old standard flat, red onion; an excellent keeper.

**OHIO (MICHIGAN) YELLOW GLOBE.** Similar to Southport Yellow Globe, but flattened.

**PRIZETAKER.** A large, mild, globe shaped onion; fine for home gardens.

**WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN.** A large, flat, white onion, used extensively for onion sets; also for pickling and bunching.

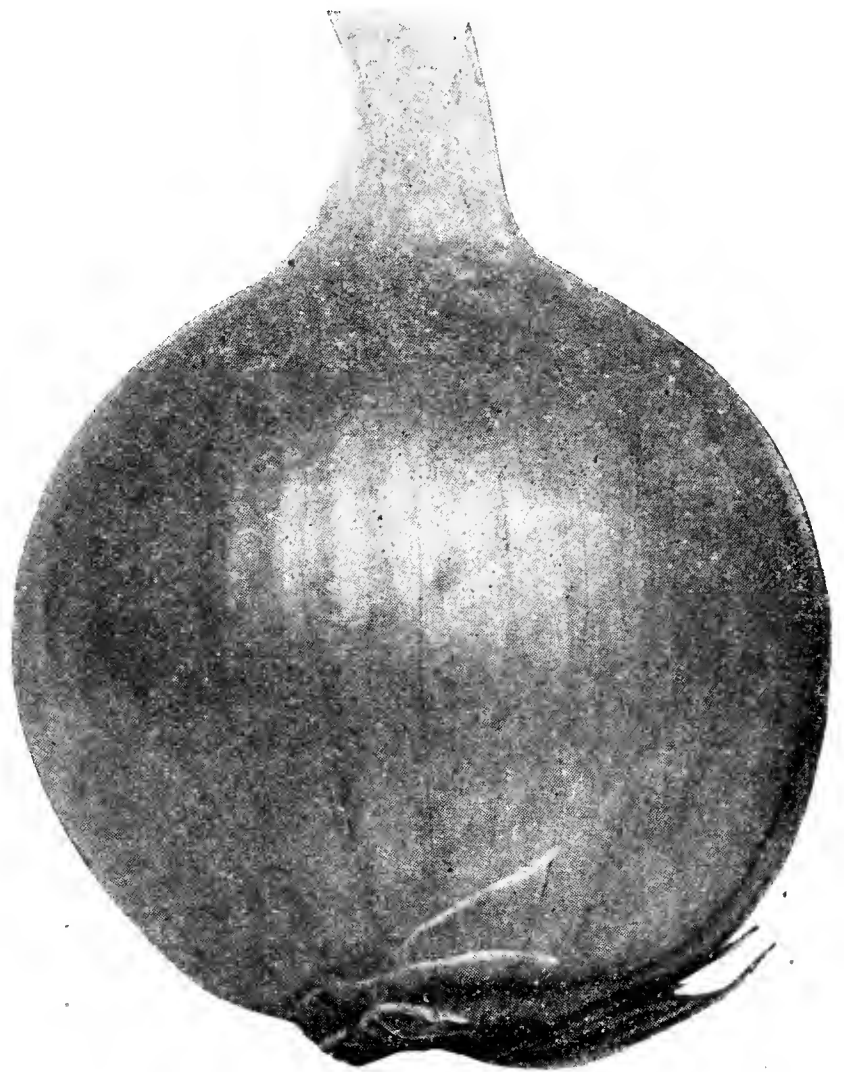
**SWEET SPANISH.** (Valencia). A large Spanish type, globe shaped and bright golden yellow. Grown largely in the Southwest. Noted for mild flavor and high yields.

**MOUNTAIN DANVERS.** A new yellow globe onion (slightly flattened), noted for dark yellow color and fine keeping qualities.

**YELLOW DANVERS FLAT.** An old time, flat yellow onion.

**YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.** The standard main crop yellow onion, and a fine storage variety. Our strain has been carefully maintained for years.

**YELLOW STRASBURG.** A flat, yellow sort, used for ordinary yellow sets.



Early Yellow Globe

**SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.** A perfect, globe shaped red onion, with solid white flesh. Very hardy and a fine keeper.

**SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.** The standard white globe onion for winter keeping. May be used for bunching if a large, straight neck is desirable.

**SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.** The standard globe shaped yellow onion, and one of the best storage sorts.

## IMPORTED ONION SEED

**EARLY BARLETTA.** One of the earliest of the small white pickling varieties; also suitable for bunching.

**HARDY WHITE WINTER.** If sown in the fall, this makes a fine pickling or bunching onion very early in spring.

**MAMMOTH SILVER KING.** Bulbs large, flat, silvery white. Remarkably mild.

**WHITE LISBON.** A small white bunching onion.

**WHITE QUEEN.** An early, small, flat bunching or pickling sort; also used for sets.

**WHITE WELSH.** Does not form a bulb, but is one of the best for bunching. Mild in flavor and quick growing.

## ONION SETS

**JAPANESE ONION SETS.** The best keeping, finest flavored and biggest yielding onion on the market.

**YELLOW ONION SETS.**

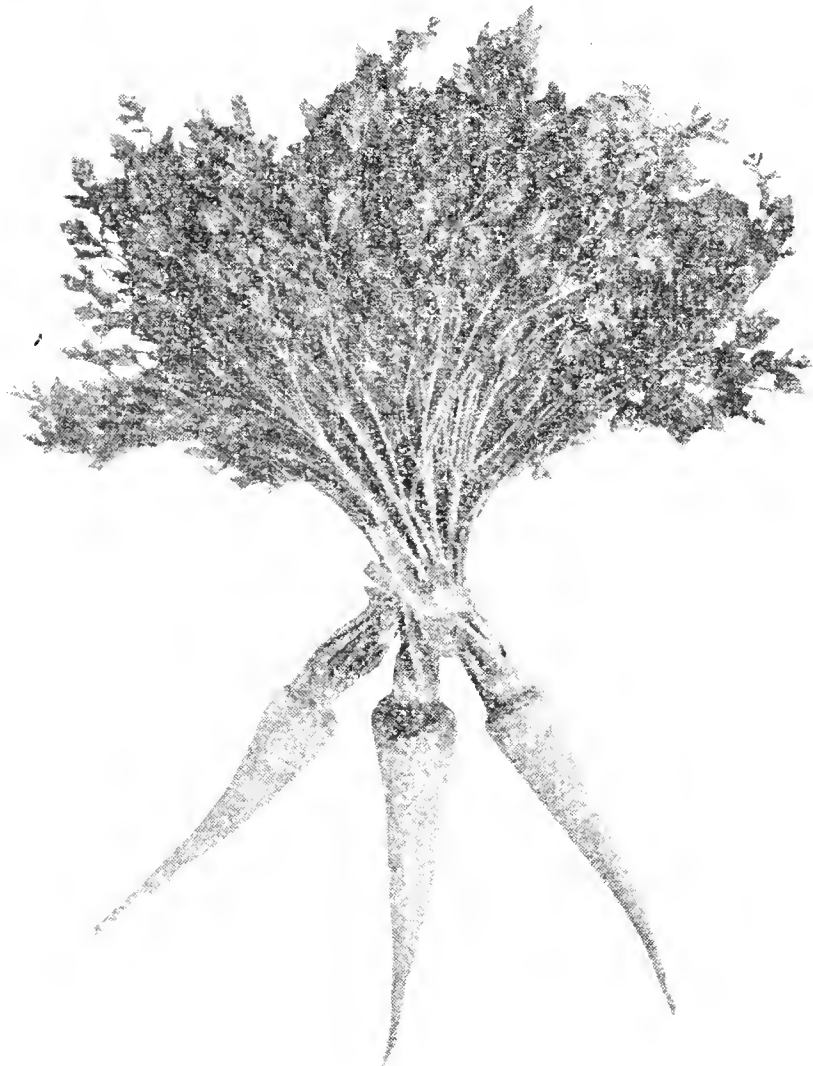
**RED ONION SETS.**

**WHITE ONION SETS.**



## PARSLEY

*Culture*—Sow in shallow drills in the early spring, rows 12 to 18 inches apart and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Some growers soak seed a few hours in lukewarm water before sowing. One ounce to 300 feet of row; 3 pounds per acre.



Hamburg Parsley

**EMERALD GEM.** A very attractive strain of unusually dark green curly parsley. Very dwarf in habit.

**HAMBURG PARSNIP ROOTED.** This variety has long tapering roots similar to parsnip roots, which are much used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The leaves are like Plain Parsley.

**MOSS CURLED.** Grows to a height of about 8 inches. The color is a rich, dark green, and the leaves are finely cut. Used for garnishing and flavoring, though the Hamburg parsley is probably of superior flavor. This is by far the leading variety of curley parsley.

**PLAIN LEAF.** A non-curled parsley used more for flavoring than for garnishing. Sometimes called Italian parsley.

## DANDELION

*Culture*—Generally sown in mid-summer, as it then provides very early greens the next spring. Rows 12 inches apart, thin to 6 inches in the row. One ounce for 100 feet; 6 lbs. per acre.

**ARLINGTON THICK LEAF.** A superior, American-grown seed, producing heavy heads.

**COMMON FRENCH.** A less expensive imported seed as commonly sold.

## OKRA OR GUMBO

*Culture*—Sow after the ground is warm in rows three feet apart, covering the seed an inch deep. Thin to 12 to 18 inches in the row. Okra is used in soups and stews, and very popular in the South. No garden should be without some. One ounce to 50 feet; 8 pounds per acre.

**DWARF GREEN.** Grows a smaller plant than the Perkins, but the pods are fully as large and a handsome dark green color. Matures in about 50 days, or 10 days earlier than Perkins.

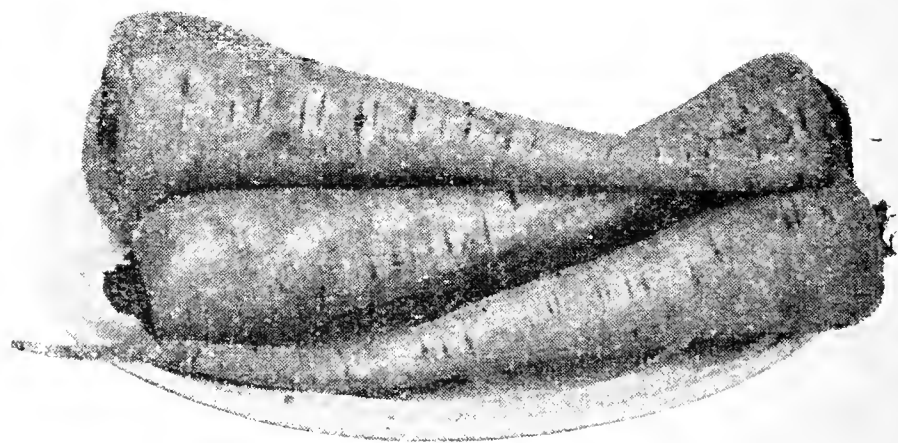
**EXTRA EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC.** A very early, short podded variety of dwarfer growth than Perkins'. Pods deep green in color.

**PERKINS MAMMOTH PODDED.** A tall growing okra with pods large and long, with a fine green color. Probably the most used variety. Matures in 60 days.

**WHITE VELVET.** Superior tenderness and flavor. The pods are round, smooth and light green in color. Matures in about 55 days.

## PARSNIP

*Culture*—For best results the soil should be loosened to a depth of ten inches. Sow before May 15th, as parsnips need a long season, requiring about 120 days to mature. Sow the seed in rows two to three feet apart, and later thin to four inches in the row. The roots may be left in the ground all winter. An ounce will sow 200 feet; 3 pounds per acre.



Hollow Crown

**HOLLOW CROWN.** The oldest and best known variety, the roots reaching a length of 8 to 10 inches. They are pure white, smooth and of excellent flavor, used both for the table and for feeding.

**WHITE MODEL.** Generally considered an improvement over Hollow Crown, being of medium length, smooth, and pure white. The absence of side roots is a point in its favor.

## PEPPER

**Culture**—Sow seed one-half inch deep in the hotbed in March. After danger of frost is past, transplant into open ground, in rows two to three feet apart and 18 inches apart in the rows. An ounce will produce about 1000 plants; two pounds will set an acre.

### THREE BEST SWEET PEPPERS

**WOODRUFF'S COLOSSAL.** A pepper of the Ruby King type, but superior to that variety. The fruit is large, rather long, thick-meated, and almost 100% four-pronged.

**CALIFORNIA WONDER.** A blocky, almost square pepper which has unusually thick flesh. It resembles Chinese Giant, but is more productive.

**WORLD BEATER.** A fine variety combining earliness with good size and thick flesh. Extensively grown in the South for shipping.

### SWEET VARIETIES

**BULL NOSE.** Prolific and quite early; the fruit about three inches long and two inches in diameter. Usually sweet, but occasionally quite pungent; a standard early pickling variety.

**CHINESE GIANT.** A large fruited mild pepper, but inclined to be a light bearer. Quite late in maturity.

**HARRIS' EARLIEST.** An extremely early sweet pepper of Bull Nose type, but not noted for productiveness.

**HARRIS' EARLY GIANT.** The earliest and most prolific of all the giant peppers; ten days to two weeks earlier than the other large fruited peppers, such as Ruby King, Chinese Giant, and Ohio Crimson Giant. The quality is very fine, making this a most desirable variety for any use.

**OHIO CRIMSON GIANT.** One of the best large peppers, as large as Chinese Giant and about ten days earlier. It is also somewhat more prolific. Popular for stuffing.

**OSHKOSH.** A large early pepper, without lobes or prongs. The fruit is bright green, turning yellow at maturity, very mild and sweet.

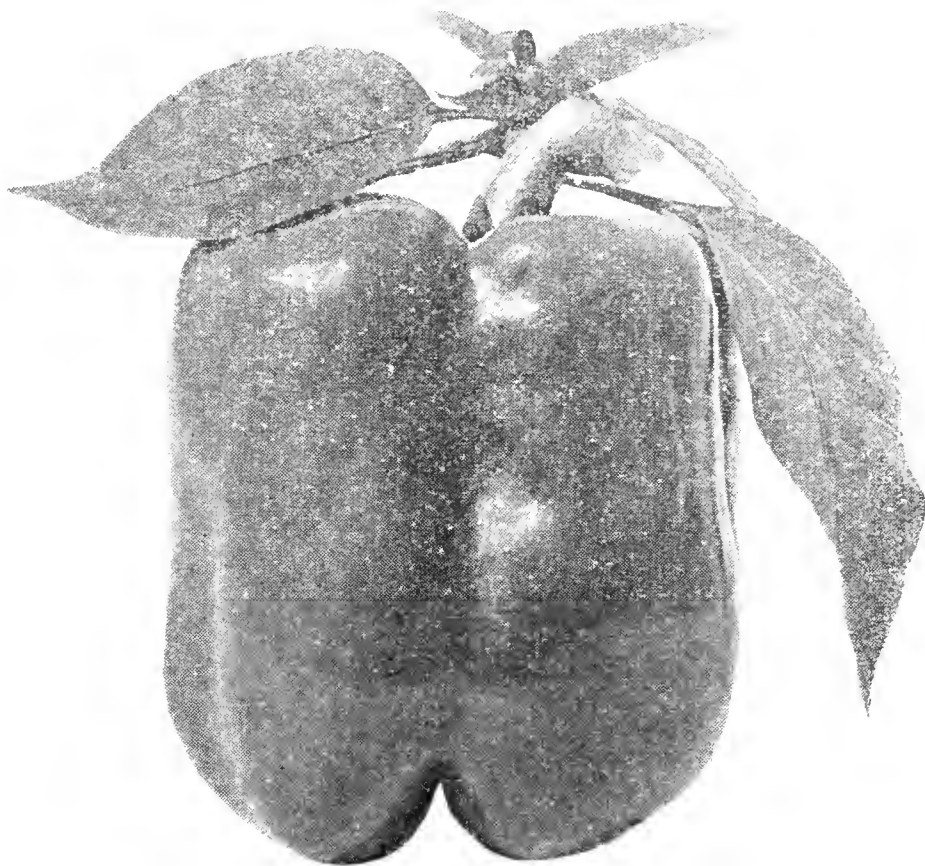
**NEAPOLITAN.** An exceedingly prolific and early sort, producing a continuous crop right up until frost. The color is a pale green, turning to brilliant red.

**PIMIENTO.** A small and extremely mild pepper which is at the same time very productive. Smooth skin, dark green at first, but becoming a very dark red. Much used by canners.

**RUBY GIANT.** A fine sweet pepper, somewhat similar to World Beater, with bright red color, superior flavor, and very productive. It stands shipping well.

**RUBY KING.** One of the old standard sorts, sweet, of good size and color, with fine flavor. Still a large seller.

**SUNNYBROOK OR SWEET CHEESE.** Has somewhat the shape of a small flattened tomato, being about 3 inches through and 2 inches deep. Smooth, deep scarlet, thick fleshed and sweet. Very prolific.



California Wonder

### HOT VARIETIES

**CAYENNE, LONG RED.** Fruit 5 inches in length, pointed, bright red and very hot.

**CAYENNE, LONG THICK.** The "Finger Pepper" of the Italians. Similar to Long Red Cayenne, but broader and thicker flesh. Very early and prolific.

**HUNGARIAN WAX.** A pointed hot sort, 6 to 7 inches long. Waxy yellow color, turning to crimson at maturity.

**RED CHERRY, SMALL.** Fruit small, round and flattened, bright scarlet and very hot.

**RED CHERRY, LARGE.** Similar to Small Red Cherry, but double its size. Used mainly by picklers.

**RED CHILI.** Bears a profusion of pointed, very hot peppers about 1½ to 2 inches long. Generally ground and used in pepper sauce.

**RED CLUSTER.** A small, pointed, slender sort, very productive and hot.

**SQUASH, HOT.** A medium sized tomato-shaped variety, productive and hot.

## PEAS



World's Record

**Culture**—Sow in earliest spring, in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart, drilling the seed 1 to 2 inches deep. Smooth varieties may be sown earlier than wrinkled varieties. Peas for market are seldom bushed. In home gardens, the taller varieties may be sown in double rows 12 inches apart and supported with brush. One pound is enough for 100 feet of row; 2 bushels per acre. A quart weighs nearly two pounds. A bushel of smooth peas weighs 60 pounds; wrinkled peas, 56 pounds.

### SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

**MAMMOTH PODDED EXTRA EARLY.** A very productive variety with pods 4 inches long, of dark green color, round, full and blunt-ended. Vines 3 feet tall, dark green. Matures about the same time as Alaska and Pedigree Extra Early. Smooth seeded.

**WORLD'S RECORD.** An improved strain of Gradus, with medium green vines about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall. The pods are medium green, 4 inches long, broad, pointed and well filled.

**THOMAS LAXTON.** Popular for many years, and justly so. Slightly earlier than Gradus with a vine 3 feet tall. The straight, square-ended pods are medium green in color,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

**ONWARD.** An English variety maturing in mid-season, just before Telephone. A very productive pea with vines about 3 feet tall. The pods are 4 inches long, broad, straight and blunt ended, very dark green.

### EXTRA EARLY AND EARLY VARIETIES

**ALASKA.** A favorite canner's variety, very early, smooth seeded. Vines  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall, light green. Pods light green, straight, square-ended, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

**AMEER.** (Large Podded Alaska). An early smooth seeded sort. Vine  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. The pods are similar to Alaska, but are dark green and larger.

**AMERICAN WONDER.** (Bliss'). An extra early, dwarf variety, vines  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet high; pods medium green,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches long, plump and blunt ended.

**BLUE BANTAM.** A Laxtonian type, with a vine 2 feet tall; pods dark green, pointed, and about 4 inches long.

**EASY MONEY.** A large, plump, dark-podded pea, similar to Gradus, but slightly earlier, and with a shorter vine. Very productive and a good shipper.

**GRADUS OR PROSPERITY.** A standard, early variety with a vine 3 feet tall. The pods are medium green, straight, pointed, slightly curved and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. A favorite with market gardeners.

**HUNDREDFOLD.** A dwarf, early sort, of the Laxtonian type; vine 2 feet tall; dark green pods, pointed and 4 inches in length.

**LAXTONIAN.** One of the leading varieties for home or market gardens. Vines dwarf, 22 inches tall; pods nearly 4 inches long, dark green straight and pointed.

**LAXTON'S PROGRESS.** On the order of Laxtonian; about 4 days earlier and a shorter vine, about 18 inches tall. The pods are dark green, 4 inches long and pointed.

**LAXTON'S SUPERB.** (Early Bird). Hardy, semi-wrinkled seeded variety, with a vine 2 feet tall. Extra early and of fair quality. Pods dark green, pointed, and about 4 inches long.

**LITTLE MARVEL.** Dwarf vine,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. tall. Pods 3 inches long, dark green, square-ended.

**NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.** Extra early dwarf vined, 18 inches tall. The pods are light green, blunt ended, straight and about 3 inches long.

**PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY.** (First and Best). A fine extra early, smooth seeded sort. Vine 2 feet tall; pods  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, square ended and light green.

**PETER PAN.** A Laxtonian type variety, but slightly earlier, with a vine 20 inches tall. The pods are dark green, 4 inches long and pointed.

**PILOT.** A smooth-seeded sort with large  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inch pods of dark green color, and pointed. The vine is 3 feet tall.

**PIONEER.** A Laxtonian type, height 20 inches; pods dark green, pointed and nearly 4 inches long.

**PREMIUM GEM.** (Little Gem). A dwarf vined sort, about 18 inches tall. The pods are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, dark green and square ended.

**SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR.** Larger than Nott's Excelsior, with pods  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, light green in color, straight and blunt ended. The vine is about 20 inches.



## PEAS

SECOND EARLY AND  
MAIN CROP VARIETIES

**ALDERMAN.** A dark-podded Telephone type of pea, with vines 4 feet tall; pods very dark green,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, and pointed. A superior variety.

**CANADA FIELD.** A smooth, small seeded field variety; vine 4 feet; pods light green and short.

**CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.** A late sort whose vines grow  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet. The pods are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, medium green and blunt ended. Slightly later than Telephone.

**DUKE OF ALBANY.** A Telephone type, with dark green pods  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, and pointed.

**DWARF CHAMPION.** (Juno). A main crop variety, about 3 feet tall. The pods are square-ended, medium green, straight and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

**DWARF TELEPHONE.** (Carter's Daisy). A fairly large podded, dwarf sort, with vines 2 feet tall. The pods are 4 inches long, straight and pointed, medium green in color.

**EVERBEARING.** (Bliss'). A standard main crop sort, with light green pods about 3 inches long, pointed. The vine grows about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall.

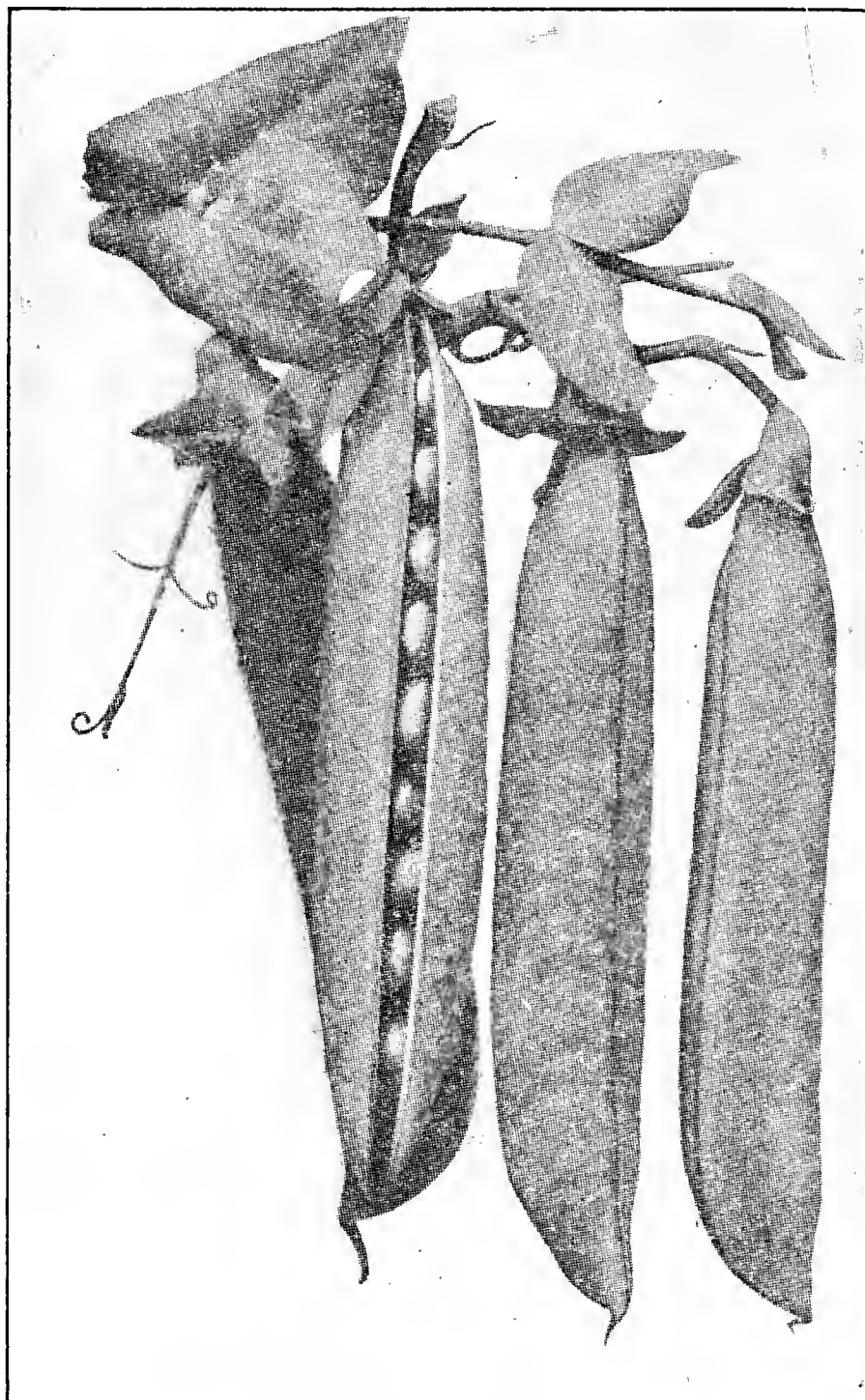
**MARROWFAT. WHITE.** Very productive, old variety, with smooth, round, white seeds. Grows five feet tall; pods 3 inches long, light green and poor quality.

**PRINCE EDWARD.** A very productive dark-podded variety on the order of Telephone. Reaches a height of 4 feet; pods dark green, nearly 5 inches in length, pointed.

**QUITE CONTENT.** The variety is notable for its profusion of very long, dark green pods (about 5 inches). The vine is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall.

**STRATAGEM IMPROVED.** (Potlatch). One of the standard late varieties. Vines  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall; pods 4 inches long, slightly curved, dark green and pointed.

**TELEPHONE, IMPROVED.** The most popular, late, large podded pea. Vine height  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet; pods dark green,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, straight and pointed. Our stock is unexcelled.



Improved Telephone

## EDIBLE PODDED VARIETIES

These varieties, especially when young, are used the same as snap beans. They have great merit and deserve more popularity.

**DWARF GRAY SUGAR.** Height 3 feet. Seeds gray and wrinkled. Earlier and shorter than Mammoth Gray Sugar.

**DWARF WHITE SUGAR.** Grows a 2 foot vine, which bears pointed pods about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long. Smooth seeded.

**MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR.** Seeds large, gray and wrinkled. Vines 5 feet tall; pods about 4 inches long.

**MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR.** Seeds smooth and white. Vines 5 feet in height; pods  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, broad and stringless. Probably the most popular of the edible podded group.

## SWEET PEAS

*Culture*—May be sown in either very early spring, or in the fall. If sown in the fall, sow late enough so the plants will not appear above the ground before the ground freezes. Manure and water must be used freely if good sweet peas are desired. Manure should be applied after a heavy rain or watering. One ounce seed for 50 feet of row.

### SPENCER VARIETIES

The following list includes an outstanding, exceptionally fine variety in each important color class. All are Spencer types, as we have discontinued handling the antiquated Grandiflora sorts. The ones we list have gorgeous large flowers and longer stems.

**AVALANCHE.** Best pure white.  
**BARBARA.** Brilliant orange-salmon.  
**BLANCHE FERRY SPENCER.** Rose with light pink wings.  
**BLUE BIRD.** A large, wavy, blue variety.  
**CHARMING.** Bright rose-cerise.  
**CRIMSON KING.** A fine, true crimson variety.  
**DORA.** Bicolor, (rose with primrose wings).  
**DOREEN.** Bright carmine.  
**FIERY CROSS.** A beautiful, fiery scarlet.  
**FORTUNE.** Dark violet-blue.  
**HEBE.** Attractive, deep pink color.  
**KING WHITE.** A well-known pure white.  
**MARY PICKFORD.** Cream-pink.  
**PINKIE.** The best rose-pink.  
**ROYAL PURPLE.** A marvelous, deep purple.  
**TANGERINE IMPROVED.** Salmon-orange.  
**WARRIOR.** Oxblood maroon.  
**WEDGEWOOD.** Attractive, silvery blue.  
**WHAT JOY.** Primrose-yellow, shading to cream.  
**YOUTH.** Pure white with pink edges.

### SWEET PEA MIXTURES

**SPENCER MIXED.** A fine mixture of true Spencer types, many colors.  
**ECKFORD MIXED.** Grandiflora types.



Spencer Sweet Peas

## NASTURTIUM

*Culture*—A hardy annual, easily grown. Fairly rich soil is to be preferred, but too rich soil will result in too much vine growth.

**DWARF MIXED.** A superb mixture of different colored dwarf varieties.  
**TALL MIXED.** A mixture of various colored climbing or running sorts.

## LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

For spring seeding, use 10 pounds for each 1000 square feet; fall seeding, 6 pounds per 1000 square feet. If Bent grass is used, sow half above quantities. Lawn seed mixtures vary in weight, but 25 pounds per bushel is about average.

Do not be fooled by "cheap" lawn seed. If you want your lawn to last more than one or two years, if you wish to avoid sowing weed seeds, then buy a reasonably priced mixture. Remember that Kentucky Bluegrass is the base grass of the best lawns and that it is a slow

growing, so do not expect it to need mowing in a week.

Ask us for prices on our high grade lawn seed mixtures, which contain Kentucky Bluegrass and other valuable grasses, including White Clover if you wish it.

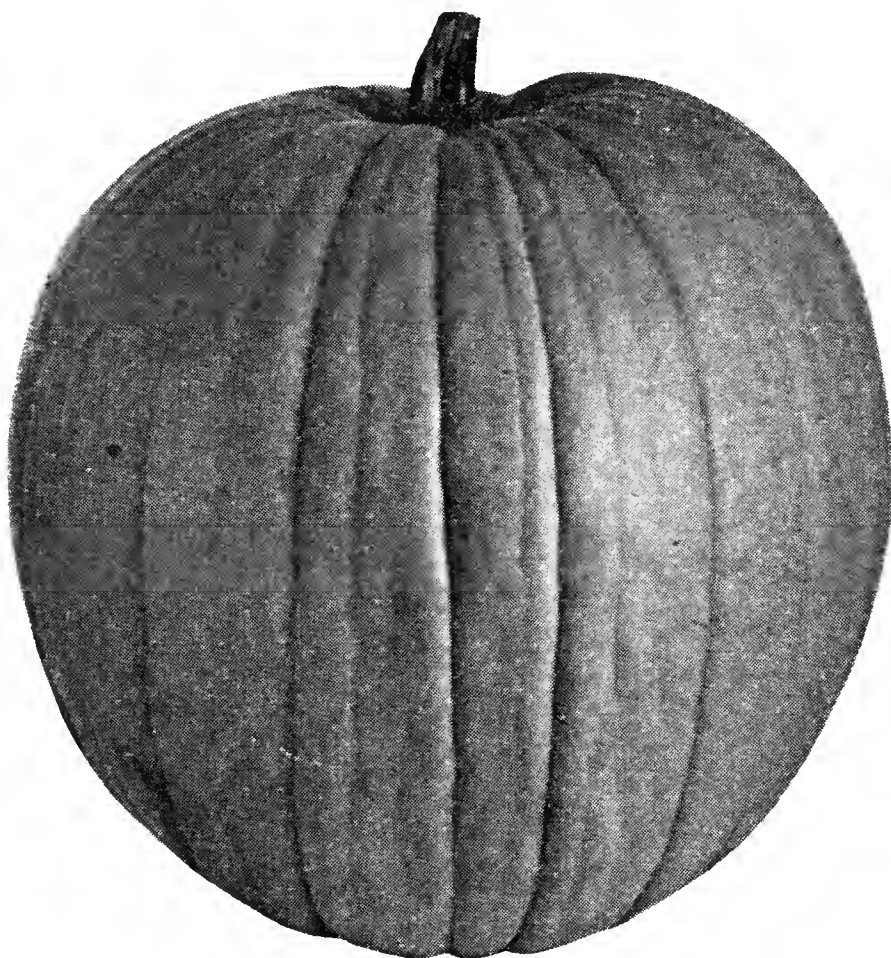
## GRASS AND CLOVER SEED

Ask for prices on Timothy, Red Top, Orchard Grass and Clovers

## PUMPKIN

**Culture**—Plant when the ground is warm, in hills 8 x 8 feet apart. One ounce for 10 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Thin to 2 or 3 plants per hill.

**CONNECTICUT FIELD.** The best yellow pumpkin, it is large and round or nearly so. The skin is a reddish-orange color, the flesh orange-yellow. Much used for stock feeding. It is also used for making pies, and by some is considered the equal of the smaller varieties for that purpose. It is frequently grown with corn, and is consequently known as Field Pumpkin or Leatherback. However, it should not be confused with Kentucky Field, which is quite different.



Connecticut Field

**GOLDEN CUSHAW.** Like White Cushaw, except as to color of skin.

**GOLDEN OBLONG.** Similar to Connecticut Field, but measuring about twice as long as it is thick.

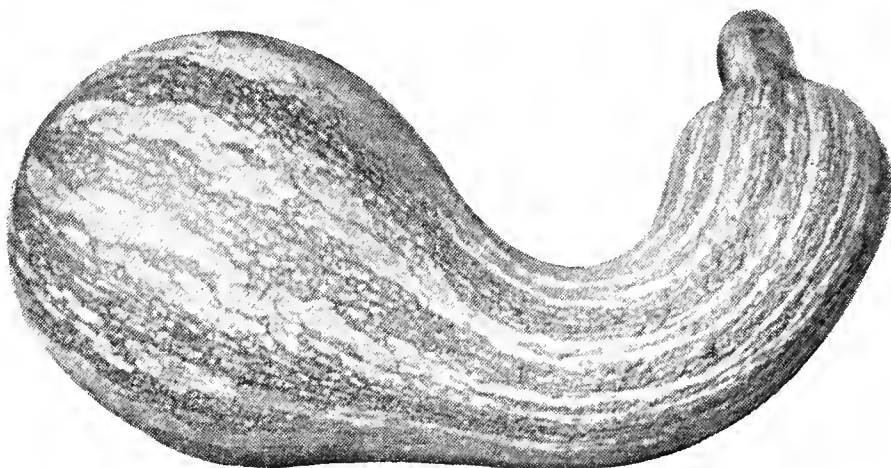
**JAPANESE PIE.** Shaped like the Cushaws, but has a deep green skin with dark stripes. Flesh deep yellow.

**LARGE CHEESE OR KENTUCKY FIELD.** A flattened variety, skin buff colored, flesh yellow. This is the favorite canning sort.

**KING OF THE MAMMOTH OR POT IRON.** The largest variety of pumpkin, frequently weighing more than 100 lbs., and occasionally as much as 250 lbs.

**MAMMOTH TOURS.** A large, oblong variety, valuable for exhibition and for stock food. The skin is smooth and gray-green in color.

**QUAKER PIE.** A pear-shaped variety of medium size; flesh and shell a creamy white.



Striped Cushaw

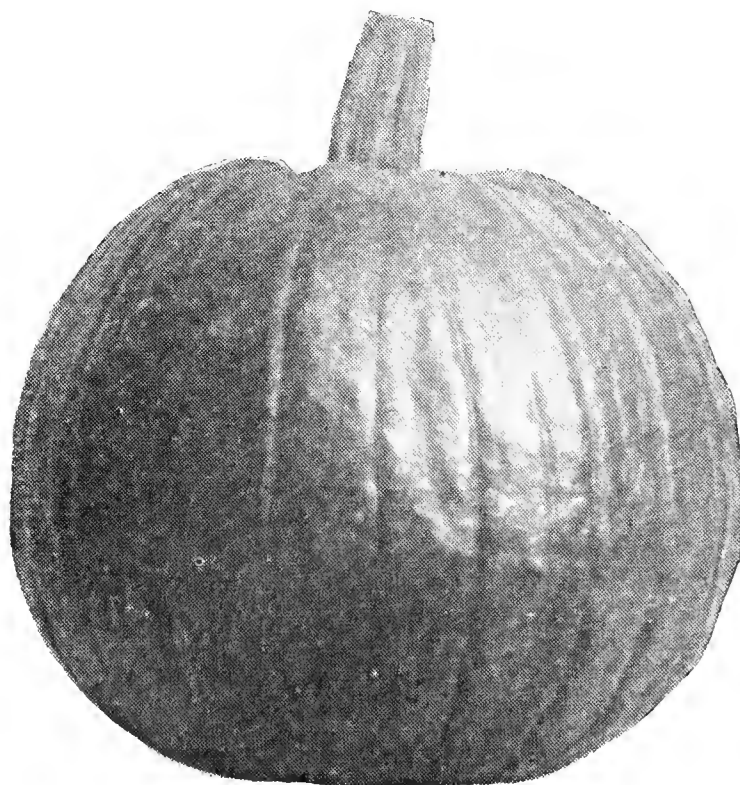
**STRIPED CUSHAW.** A crookneck type with creamy white skin mottled or striped with green. The flesh is yellow, solid and fine grained.

**SMALL SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE.** The skin of this small pie pumpkin is deep orange, the flesh deep yellow. Probably the most popular variety for pies.

**TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.** Medium sized, pear shaped and slightly ribbed. The skin is creamy white, lightly striped with green. The flesh is light colored and of fine grain.

**WHITE CUSHAW OR JONATHAN.** A crookneck type with a hard, creamy white shell.

**WINTER LUXURY.** An unusually good sort for pies. Medium size, skin a yellowish russet color, and finely netted. The flesh is deep golden color, sweet, tender and fine grained.

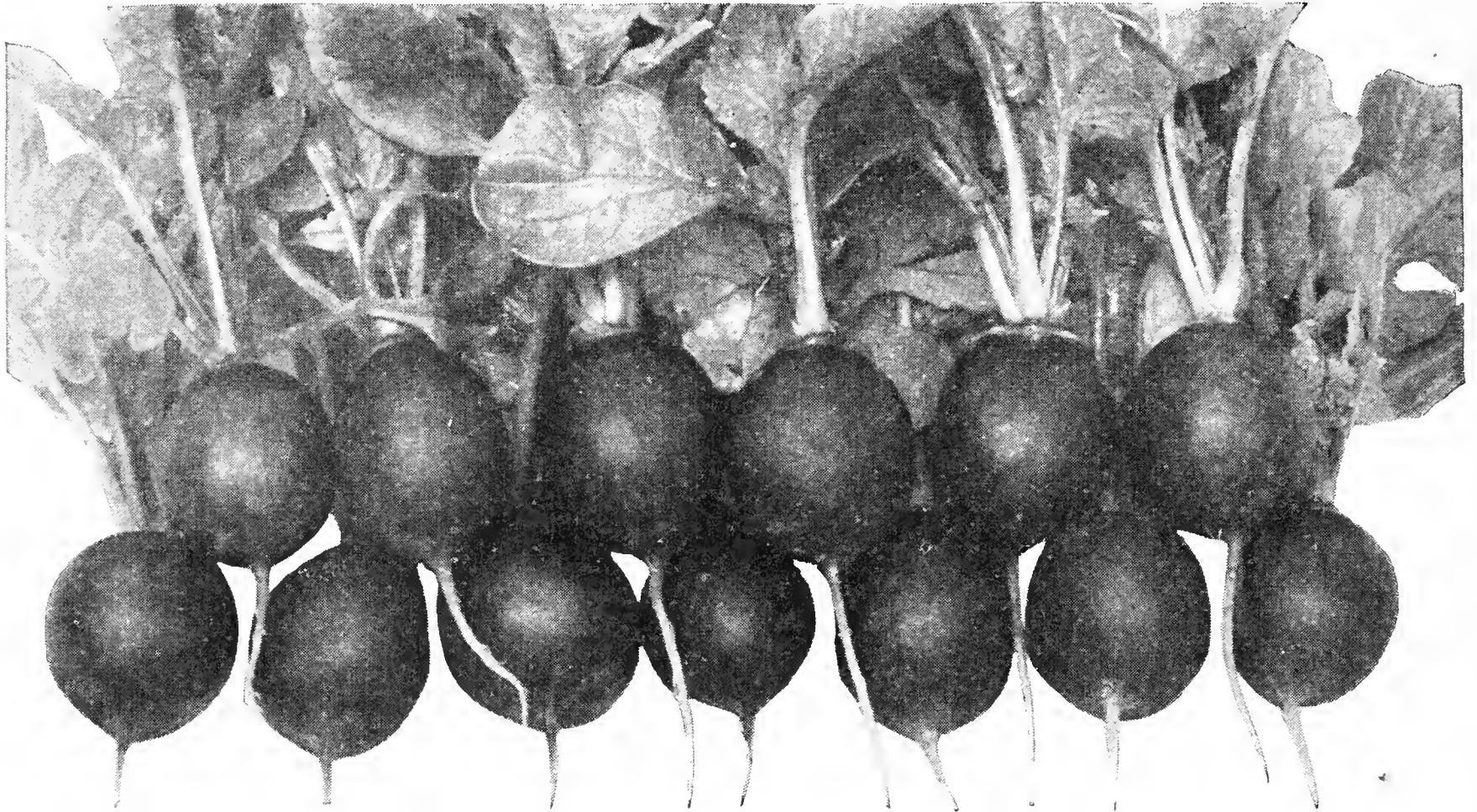


Small Sugar



## RADISH

WE SPECIALIZE IN FANCY STOCKS OF RADISH



Vick's Scarlet Globe

**Culture**—For forcing under glass, scatter 100 to 150 seeds over a square foot of soil, covering with a half inch of soil sifted on. Sow in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked. Radishes grow best in a warm moist place. One ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

### THREE OF OUR BEST RADISHES

**VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE.** For forcing or outdoors, this variety will give the best satisfaction. The root is globe shaped and a bright scarlet color.

**SAXA.** One of the best for forcing, as the tops are very short and the variety is very early. Root is ball shaped, scarlet in color and very uniform. Equally good for outdoor use.

**ROUND BLACK SPANISH.** We have a very superior strain of this winter radish. The roots are an even black, free from white streaks, top shaped. The flesh is white.

### OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES

**CRIMSON GIANT.** A popular outdoor sort, globe shaped and larger than Scarlet Globe.

**EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.** An old standard, round, scarlet variety.

**FRENCH BREAKFAST.** An old standard sort with oblong roots of bright scarlet color, tipped with white.

**CININNATI MARKET.** A very popular and attractive long scarlet radish, about 6 inches long. A Southern favorite for shipment north.

**CHARTIER.** A long pointed radish of deep scarlet color, white at the tip. Rather late.

**LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET.** (Long Cardinal). One of the earliest of the long red varieties, white tipped. Slightly shorter and thicker than Cincinnati Market.

**PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.** A standard white ball-shaped variety; very early and suitable for either forcing or outdoors.

**LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.** A short-topped variety similar to Cincinnati Market.

**WHITE ICICLE.** A long, tapering, white radish of high quality. Roots about 6 inches long; fine for forcing or outdoors.

**WHITE TURNIP, SMALL.** A very early, turnip shaped variety, waxy-white, with a small top.

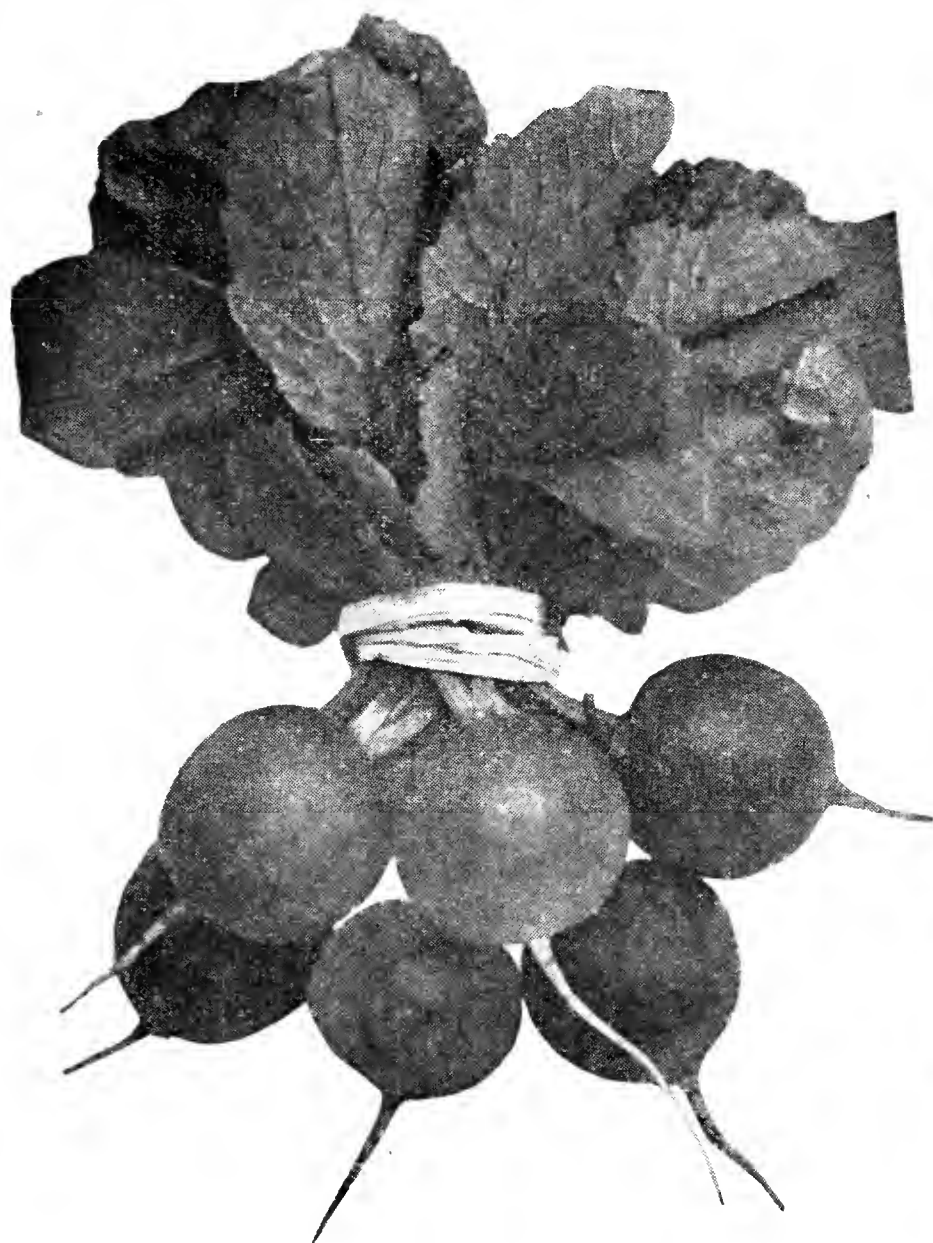
**GIANT WHITE STUTTGART.** For fall or summer use; large top-shaped sort of clear white color.

**WHITE STRASBURG.** One of our specialties. A fall or summer variety with rather large roots, tapering to a point.

**WHITE TIP OR SPARKLER.** The most popular of the white tipped sorts. Ball-shaped roots, scarlet with a white tip. Early and small topped.

**WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER.**

## RADISH



Saxa

## SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

**Culture**—One of the most desirable winter vegetables, and one which deserves to be more used. Before sowing, the soil must be stirred to considerable depth. Sow early and quite deep. Frost does not hurt the roots, but a quantity should be stored for winter in a pit or cool cellar before the ground freezes. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

**MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.** This variety is less liable to branch than most varieties, but coarse or fresh manure should not be used if smooth roots are wanted. We grow this seed ourselves for critical customers.

## RHUBARB

**MAYATT'S LINNEAUS GIANT.**

**MAYATT'S VICTORIA.**

## FALL OR WINTER VARIETIES

**CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER.** A long white radish of cylindrical shape.

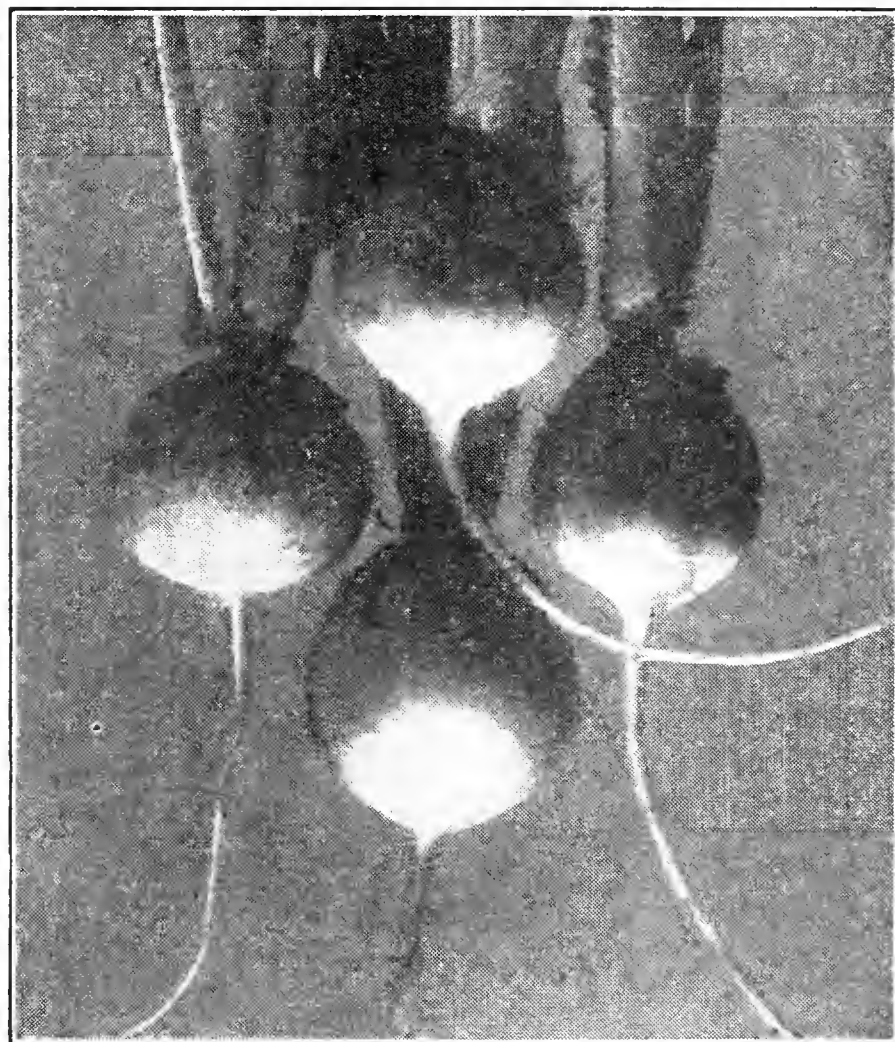
**HALF LONG BLACK.** A medium sized winter radish, the skin rather more gray than black.

**LONG BLACK SPANISH.** A long, tapering, black skinned radish for winter use.

**CHINA ROSE WINTER.** One of the most popular winter sorts. Roots bright rose color, cylindrical shape; flesh white and pungent.

**ROUND BLACK SPANISH.** *See previous page.*

**WHITE CHINESE OR CELESTIAL.** The whitest and mildest winter variety. Roots cylindrical, white, smooth, about 6 inches long.



White Tip or Sparkler

## SORREL

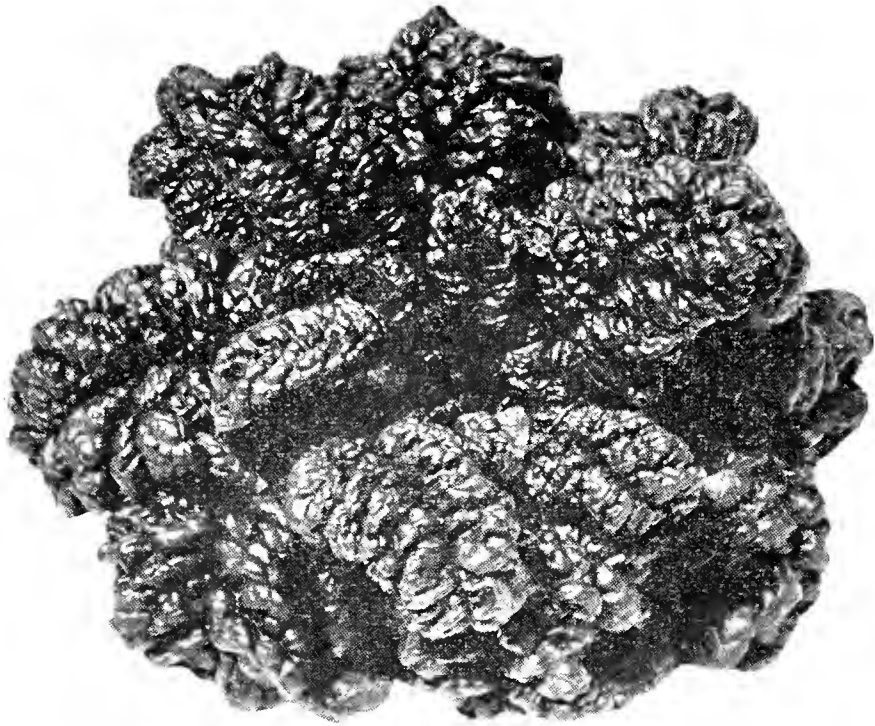
**Culture**—A hardy perennial, which may bear for several years. Sow in spring or summer in drills. Excellent in salads, or cooked like spinach. The flavor of the green leaf is slightly sour, hence often called Sour Grass. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 5 pounds per acre.

**NARROW LEAF.** (Silver Leaf). This is a very special stock of sorrel. It is superior in many ways to the imported seed.

**BROAD LEAF.** The imported seed, not equal to our Narrow Leaf, but very nice.



## SPINACH



Bloomsdale Long Standing

**Culture**—Sow the seed in good, rich ground free from acid, 1 inch deep, in rows a foot apart. The fast bolting or quick growing types may be sown very early in the spring or from August 15 until frost. The slow bolting types may be sown during the season when it is impractical to sow the early types. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 8 to 10 pounds per acre in drills. (If broadcast, sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.) Matures in from 45 to 55 days.

### LEADING VARIETIES

**RESELECTED SAVOY.** (Bloomsdale). A distinct improvement over the old standard Bloomsdale Savoy, in that it is very early and of better color. The leaves are beautifully crumpled and blistered and free from pointed leaves. This variety is also used very largely for fall sowing.

**BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING SAVOY.** The most outstanding improvement in spinach in years. It resembles the old Savoy, but is more compact in growth and has a more intensely dark green color. Grows a little slower than Reselected Savoy, but will stand heat better. In fact, it will stay in prime condition for cutting two weeks longer than most varieties.

**BLIGHT RESISTANT SAVOY.** Developed by the Virginia Dept. of Agriculture and resistant to spinach yellows. A Savoy type, but inclined to run to seed quickly in hot weather, and for this reason generally used for fall sowing.

**OLD DOMINION.** A variety new to the general public, a cross between King of Denmark and Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy. This is a yellows-resistant sort and is slow to go to seed. Excellent for fall seeding for an early spring crop, but rather too slow growing for fall or mid-winter crop. The leaves are deeply bloated, dark blue-green, thick, and well rounded. A good shipping variety.

**JULIANA.** Noted for its ability to stand hot weather without bolting to seed. Grows flat on the ground, leaves very dark green, crumpled.

**NOBEL GIANT LEAVED.** (Gaudry Long-Standing). A new variety on the order of Thick Leaf and Viroflay, but superior to either. The best of the so-called smooth leaved sorts. The leaves are thick, rather smooth, rounded and of large size. A quick grower which stands well before bolting to seed.

**NEW ZEALAND.** (*Tetragonia expansa*). Not a true spinach, and unlike spinach in that it thrives in hot weather and in almost any kind of soil; also in that it can be cut over several times. The plant is large and spreading, with comparatively small leaves. Plant 3 or 4 seeds in a hill, the hills 2 feet apart each way. Its naturally slow germination can be hastened by soaking the seeds 24 hours in warm water.

### OTHER VARIETIES

**KING OF DENMARK.** Crumpled leaf, slow seedling. A favorite canning sort.

**MONSTROUS VIROFLAY.** Old standard thick leaved type.

**PRICKLY WINTER.** A canning sort with large round thick leaves. Late.

**ROUND THICK LEAF.** A Viroflay type, now surpassed by Nobel.

**LONG SEASON.** An old standard Bloomsdale type, inferior to Bloomsdale Long Standing.

It will pay you to use the newer and improved varieties.



Nobel Giant Leaf



## SQUASH

### SUMMER VARIETIES

**Culture**—Early in May, or as soon as the ground is warm, plant 8 or 10 seeds in a hill, the hills 4 to 6 feet apart. Later thin out, leaving the three strongest plants in each hill. One ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

**BANANA.** A prolific variety, long, with a grayish green shell.

**EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK.** A light yellow, tender, and smaller crookneck than the Giant. It is earlier, and the squashes are about 10 inches in length.

**GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK.** For years the standard variety. Grows large, dark yellow and well-warted fruit with a crook neck, about 18 inches long when mature.

**GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK.** Similar to Giant Summer Crookneck, except that it has no crook neck. Less apt to break in shipping.

**FORDHOOK.** (Vining). A small squash, of oblong shape, about 8 inches long, light yellow in color and slightly ribbed. Excellent for summer or winter.

**FORDHOOK.** (Bush). A bush type, similar to the Vining Fordhook.

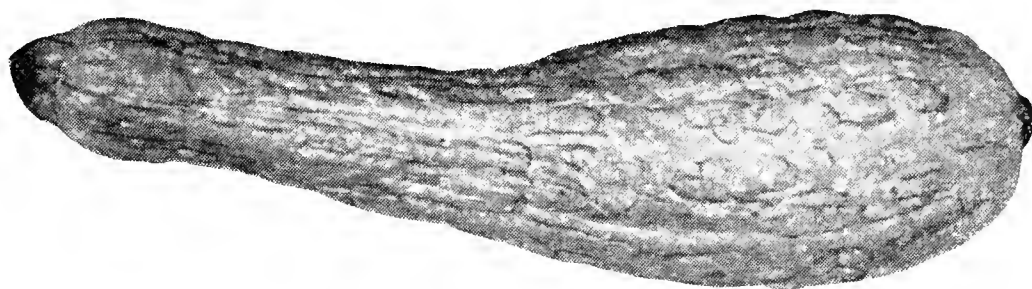
**EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.** (Cympling, or Patty Pan). An early summer sort, with flattened fruit of creamy white color, scalloped around the edges.

**EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP.** Similar to Early White Bush Scallop, but a deep orange color.

**GOLDEN CUSTARD.** (Mammoth Yellow Bush). A large strain of Yellow Bush Scallop.

**GREEN TINTED WHITE BUSH.** A strain of White Bush Scallop which has a greenish white shell, which changes to dull yellow and finally a pale brown at maturity.

**VEGETABLE MARROW.** (Bush). An English variety for summer or fall use. Oblong in shape, skin pale yellow, with white flesh.



Giant Summer Straightneck

**VEGETABLE MARROW.** (Trailing). A trailing variety, otherwise the same as the bush type of English Vegetable Marrow.

**ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.** (Cocozella di Napoli). A bush type of summer squash with dark green fruit, marbled with lighter green and yellow stripes. Frm 14 to 18 inches in length and about 5 inches in diameter.

### WINTER VARIETIES

**Culture**—Hills to be 4 feet apart in the row, rows 8 feet apart. Eight ounces for 100 hills, 2 lbs. per acre.

**BLUE HUBBARD.** An extra high quality Hubbard squash, especially popular in New England. The shell is lightly warted and a bluish-gray color.

**BOSTON MARROW.** An old favorite; shaped much like a Hubbard, bright orange skin and yellow flesh. Favorite for pies.

**DELICIOUS.** Medium in size, top-shaped, with a hard, dark green shell and yellow flesh. Best adapted to home gardens.

**ESSEX HYBRID.** A turban-shaped squash of terra cotta red color. A good keeper and of the best quality.

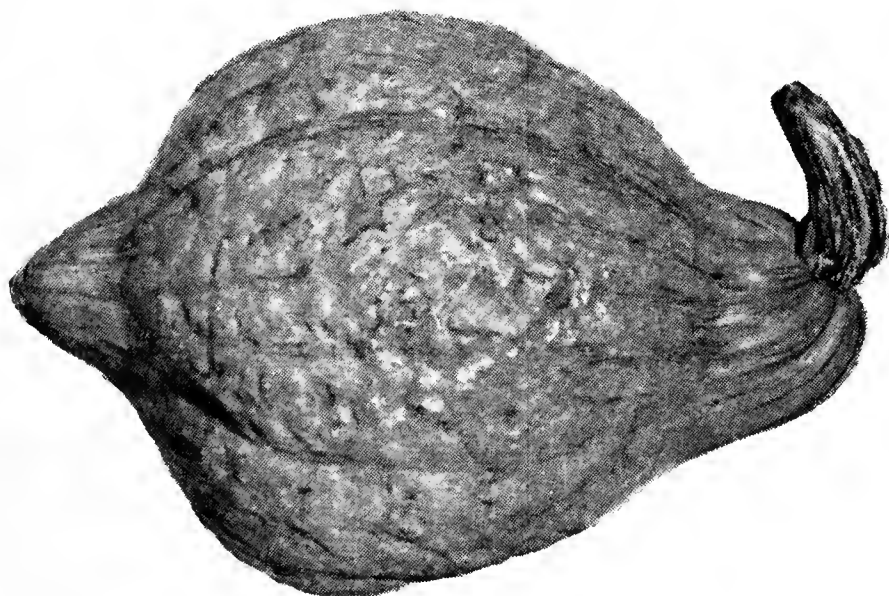
**GOLDEN DELICIOUS.** A new variety, like the old green-shelled Delicious, excepting that the shell is a golden-red color. A favorite with canners.

**GOLDEN HUBBARD.** Slightly smaller than the other Hubbards, with a golden-red shell, moderately warted. The flesh is deep orange.

**IMPROVED HUBBARD.** The old standard green Hubbard. The shell is dark green, hard, moderately warted; the flesh is orange-yellow, dry and of good quality.

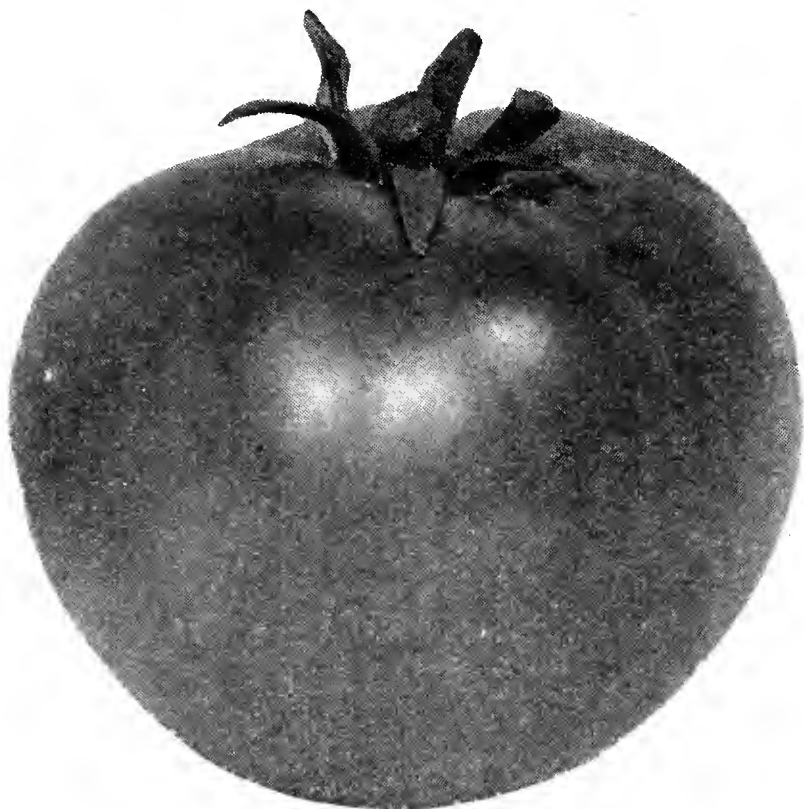
**TABLE QUEEN.** (Des Moines). A small, acorn shaped squash, deeply ribbed, with a smooth very dark green shell. Flesh light yellow and of good quality.

**WARTED HUBBARD.** Similar to Improved Hubbard, but more roughly warted. This is preferred by some markets.



Blue Hubbard

## TOMATO



Marglobe

*Culture*—Start your early tomato plants indoors, allowing 4 to 6 weeks to produce plants for setting out. Sow the seed in February or March in hot beds or in shallow boxes in the house, in rows 4 to 6 inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant into 3 inch pots or shallow boxes 4 in. apart each way. Transplant in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate frequently. An ounce will produce about 2500 plants, enough for half an acre.

**ACME, EARLY.** (Essex Hybrid). Second-early sort, pink-fruited, of medium size and smooth.

**BEAUTY.** (Livingston's). Main crop, pink-fruited. Fruit medium size, round and rather flattened.

**BRIMMER.** A large size, main crop sort, pink-fruited. Quite smooth and flattened. Of the Ponderosa type.

**BONNY BEST.** Popular second-early sort, scarlet-fruited, medium size, round and high crowned.

**BREAK O' DAY.** A new variety from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. About 10 days earlier than Marglobe; nearly as large and productive.

**CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.** A second-early scarlet-fruited variety, medium size, smooth, round and solid.

**CRIMSON CUSHION.** (Beefsteak, or Enormous). A main crop variety, with large, flattened and fairly smooth scarlet fruit.

**DWARF CHAMPION.** Pink-fruited, main crop tomato, with medium size fruit.

**DWARF STONE.** Main crop, scarlet-fruited variety, medium to large size, smooth.

**EARLIANA.** An extra early, scarlet tomato of medium size, globe shaped and very smooth. The best of the early sorts.

**EARLY DETROIT.** Main crop, pink-fruited sort, nearly globe shaped, and large.

**GLOBE.** (Livingston's). A pink-fruited, main crop sort, globe shaped, medium sized and smooth.

**GOLDEN PONDEROSA.** Main crop, yellow variety with large, flattened fruit.

**GOLDEN QUEEN.** A yellow, main crop sort of medium size fruit, smooth and mild flavored.

**GRAND RAPIDS FORCING.** Best forcing variety. Fruit medium size, scarlet color. Vines compact.

**GREATER BALTIMORE.** A main crop, red fruited tomato, medium to large size. Much used by canners.

**GULF STATE MARKET.** Main crop, purplish-pink, globe shaped, of medium size and smooth. Popular Southern shipper.

**JOHN BAER.** A standard second-early sort of medium size, scarlet fruited, smooth and high-crowned.

**JUNE PINK.** A very early, pink-fruited variety of medium size, and quite smooth.

**MARGLOBE.** The most popular tomato in existence. Main crop variety, deep globe shaped, scarlet-fruited, smooth, wilt-resistant. Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

**MATCHLESS.** A large, smooth, main crop variety, scarlet-fruited.

**NORTON.** (Wilt Resistant). A late variety, scarlet-fruited, medium sized.

**OXHEART.** A wonderfully fine slicing variety. Main crop sort, producing large, pink fruit, bulging near the stem and tapering almost to a point. Very solid, with almost no seed cells. The largest tomato.

**PONDEROSA.** Large, pink-fruited, main crop sort. Flattened and inclined to be rough.

**PRITCHARD.** (Scarlet Topper). A recent introduction by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, wilt-resistant and self-pruning. Fruit scarlet, globe shaped, smooth and solid. Mid-season or main crop variety. Good shipper.

**RED ROCK.** Medium sized, main crop, scarlet-fruited. Fine for canning.

**STONE.** Old standard main-crop variety, medium sized, scarlet-fruited. Solid, smooth and round.

## PICKLING OR PRESERVING TYPES

RED CHERRY

RED PEAR

RED PLUM

YELLOW CHERRY

YELLOW PEAR

YELLOW PLUM

STRAWBERRY OR HUSK (Yellow).

## TURNIP

**Culture**—Sow early varieties in April, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Cover seed one-half inch, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches in the row. Cultivate frequently. For fall and winter crop, sow in July or August in drills or broadcast. An ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill; 1½ pounds per acre in drills, or 2½ pounds broadcast.

### WHITE FLESH SORTS

**COW HORN OR LONG WHITE.** A long carrot shaped turnip growing to a length of 12 to 15 inches, half out of ground. The skin and flesh are both white.



Purple Top White Globe

**EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.** An early table variety. The roots are flat, medium in size, purple or dark red above ground, and white below ground. Roots are in best condition for the table when about 2½ in. in diameter, but will grow much larger for feeding purposes.

**EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.** (Strap Leaved). A smooth, flat white turnip, and one of the best for spring turnips. Medium in size.

**EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.** The tops are small and compact, so this variety may be sowed in rows closer together than usual. The roots are white, smooth and flat. The flesh has fine flavor.

**EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.** Similar to White Milan except that the roots are perhaps slightly flatter and have a purple color on top.

**POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.** A large, round, white turnip, best for table use when about 4 inches across. On rich soil will reach the enormous size of ten pounds.

**EARLY SNOWBALL.** A medium sized, very early, pure white turnip. Round as a ball.

**PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.** Our stock of this variety is second to none. The tops of the roots are purplish-red nearly half way down the root; the lower half white. Flesh white and of fine flavor.

**WHITE EGG.** An egg-shaped turnip with white skin and flesh. It grows half out of ground; is one of the earliest. The flesh is fine grained and has a good flavor.

**SEVEN TOP.** Used largely for fall sowing and spring cutting, as it stands severe cold. It is sometimes also used for stock feed, as is rape. Grown exclusively for its tops or greens.

**SHOGIN OR JAPANESE FOLIAGE.** A superior strain, which produces not only an early crop of greens, but the roots are well shapen and valuable.

### YELLOW FLESH SORTS

**GOLDEN BALL.** (Orange Jelly). The roots are medium size, round, very smooth, with a deep yellow skin. The flesh is firm, fine flavored, and bright yellow in color.

**YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE.** (Green Top). A round smooth, light yellow turnip of medium to large size. Both skin and flesh are yellow, the later being crisp and firm with excellent flavor.

**YELLOW ABERDEEN.** (Purple Top Aberdeen). A globe shaped turnip of late maturity. Smooth roots, yellow with purple top. The flesh is pale yellow and the texture fine.

### RUTABAGA OR SWEDE

**Culture**—Same as for other turnips, except that the seed is generally sown from the later part of June until August. The rutabagas or sweedes are generally grown for their winter keeping qualities.

**AMERICAN PURPLE TOP.** A strain similar to Long Island Improved but not of such high quality. The ordinary rutabaga sold is of this type.

**GOLDEN NECKLESS.** A fine quality purple top variety, growing to large size.

**LONG ISLAND IMPROVED.** A superior strain of purple top rutabaga, noted for almost complete absence of neck, large size and high quality yellow flesh.

**SWEET GERMAN.** A white fleshed rutabaga, maturing in about 90 days. The roots are white, tinged with green at the top. Have a medium size, fine quality and keep well.

**WHITE ROCK.** Also known as White French, Breadstone or Budlong. This is a fine white fleshed rutabaga noted for its keeping quality and productiveness. Roots are large and nearly globe shaped, with a small neck. Matures in about 90 days. Equally good for table use or stock feeding.





*At the Left:* This picture shows one of our crops of Onion seed, growing in California, where we maintain growing stations and an expert in seed growing to exercise strict supervision over all of our crops there.

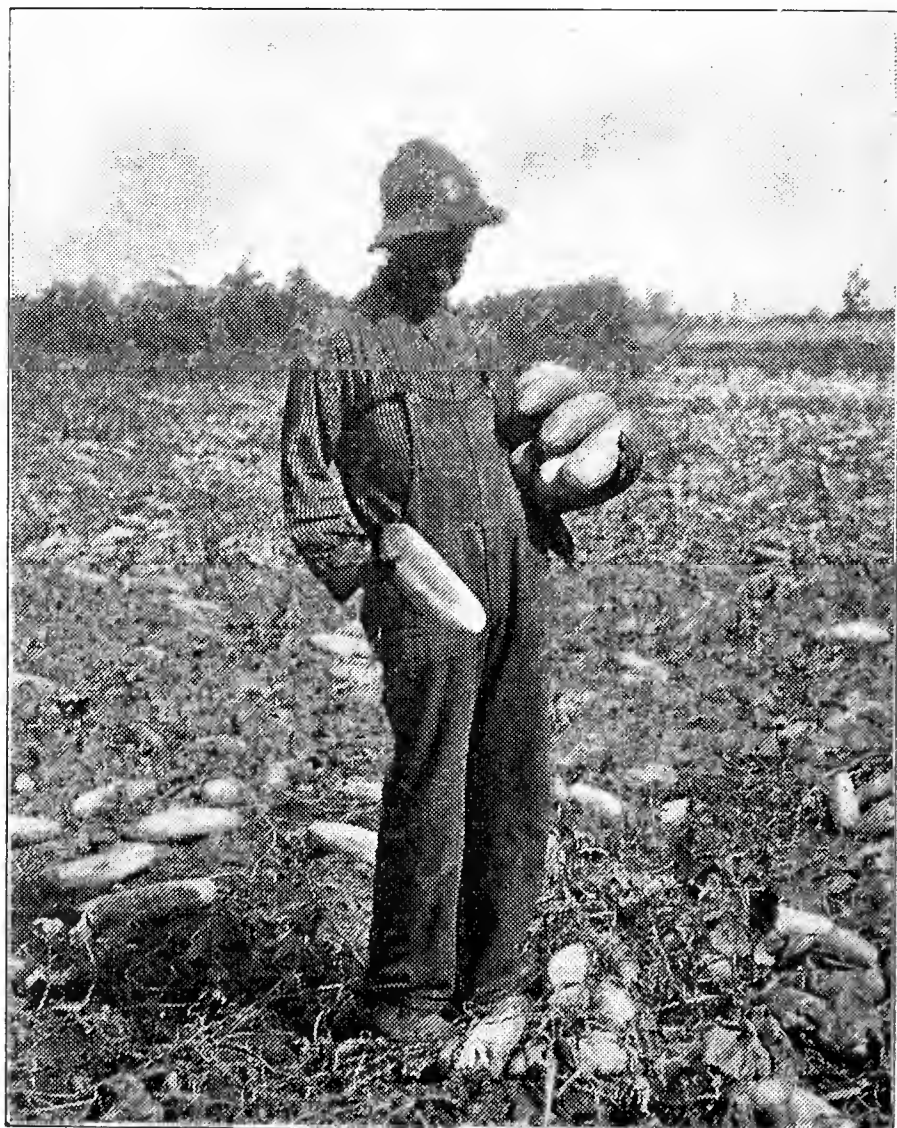
# WOODRUFF'S SEEDS

ARE GROWN WITH GREAT CARE,  
THOROUGHLY CLEANED AND  
TESTED, CAREFULLY SHIPPED



*BUY THEM FROM YOUR DEALER*

*At the Right:* A field scene showing a crop of Woodruff's Hybrid Cucumber growing for seed at Rocky Ford, Colorado, where we grow our vine seeds, such as muskmelon, cucumber, etc. Our resident superintendent there is a man of long experience in growing vine seeds. Such an organization of experienced seed growers insures the best quality seeds.



PLANTING TABLE

	AMOUNT OF SEED REQUIRED			DISTANCE	
	To Produce a Given No. of Plants	For 100 ft. of Row	To Sow an Acre	Apart in Row	Between Rows
Artichoke .....	1 oz. to 500	¼ oz.	6 oz.	18 to 24 in.	36 to 48 in.
Asparagus .....	1 oz. to 800	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Asparagus Roots .....		40 to 60	3600 to 7200	18 to 36 in.	24 to 48 in.
Beans, Bush .....		2 lbs.	60 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beans, Pole .....		1 lb.	30 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.
Beet, Table .....		1 oz.	6 lbs.	1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beet, Mangel and Sugar ..		1 oz.	5 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	18 to 36 in.
Broccoli .....	1 oz. to 5000	¼ oz.	2 oz.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.
Brussels Sprouts .....	1 oz. to 5000	¼ oz.	2 oz.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.
Cabbage .....	1 oz. to 5000	¼ oz.	2 oz.	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Cardoon .....		½ oz.	4 oz.	18 to 30 in.	18 to 30 in.
Carrot .....		¼ oz.	2½ lbs.	1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cauliflower .....	1 oz. to 5000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Celery .....	1 oz. to 10000	⅛ oz.	4 oz.	4 to 8 in.	24 to 48 in.
Chicory .....		½ oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 36 in.
Collards .....	1 oz. to 5000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	12 to 18 in.	24 to 30 in.
Corn, Pop .....		¼ lb.	6 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	36 to 48 in.
Corn, Sweet .....		½ lb.	15 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	30 to 48 in.
Corn Salad .....		2 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cress .....		1 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cucumber .....		1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	1 to 3 ft.	3 to 6 ft.
Dandelion .....		½ oz.	5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Dill .....		½ oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	18 to 36 in.
Egg Plant .....	1 oz. to 2000		4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Endive .....		1 oz.	4 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Fennel .....		1 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	24 to 30 in.
Kale .....	1 oz. to 5000	½ oz.	4 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Kohl Rabi .....		½ oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Leek ....		½ oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Lettuce .....		¼ oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 18 in.
Melon, Musk .....		1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Melon, Water .....		4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Mustard .....		½ oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 24 in.
Okra .....		2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Onion .....		½ oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.
Parsnip .....		½ oz.	3 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Parsley .....		¼ oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 18 in.
Peas, Garden .....		1 lb.	90 to 150 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.
Pepper .....	1 oz. to 1000	⅓ oz.	2 lbs.	15 to 18 in.	18 to 30 in.
Pumpkin .....		¼ lb. to 100 hills	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Radish .....		1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	1 in.	12 to 18 in.
Rhubarb .....		1 oz.	3 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 48 in.
Ruta Baga .....		½ oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sage .....		1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Salsify .....		1 oz.	8 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sorrel .....		1 oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Spinach .....		1 oz.	8 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.
Squash, Summer .....		4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Squash, Winter .....		8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 ft.
Tomato .....	1 oz. to 3000		2 oz.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Turnip .....		1 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants
12 x 1 in.....	522,720	24 x 24 in.....	10,890	36 x 36 in.....	4,840
12 x 3 in.....	174,240	30 x 1 in.....	200,088	42 x 12 in.....	12,440
12 x 12 in.....	43,560	30 x 6 in.....	31,848	42 x 24 in.....	6,223
16 x 1 in.....	392,040	30 x 12 in.....	17,424	42 x 36 in.....	4,148
18 x 1 in.....	348,480	30 x 16 in.....	13,068	48 x 12 in.....	10,890
18 x 3 in.....	116,160	30 x 20 in.....	10,454	48 x 18 in.....	7,790
18 x 12 in.....	29,040	30 x 24 in.....	8,712	48 x 24 in.....	5,445
18 x 18 in.....	19,360	30 x 30 in.....	6,970	48 x 30 in.....	4,350
20 x 1 in.....	313,635	36 x 3 in.....	58,080	48 x 36 in.....	3,630
20 x 20 in.....	15,681	36 x 12 in.....	14,520	48 x 48 in.....	2,723
24 x 1 in.....	261,360	36 x 18 in.....	9,680	60 x 36 in.....	2,901
24 x 18 in.....	15,520	36 x 24 in.....	7,260	60 x 48 in.....	2,178

Approximate number of feet of row per acre at given distances:

Distance between rows:	18 inches	24 inches	30 inches	36 inches	42 inches	48 inches
Feet of row:	29010	21758	17427	14526	12439	10853





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